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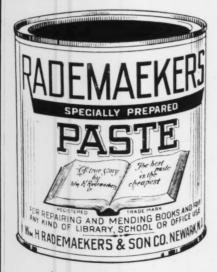
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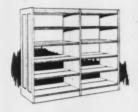
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Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Band 313 Verkehr der deutschen Binnenwasserstrassen

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2 Teile, Grossfolio, 390 Seiten, Preis 39, -RM.
Die Veröffentlichung enthält aus führliche Angaen über den Güter-, Schifffs- und Flossverkehr
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und Empfang in den 63 Verkehrsbezirken in
Gesamtzahlen und aufgeteilt nach 100 Warengattungen.

Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Band 314
Die Seeschiffahrt

im Jahre 1923 2 Teile, Grossfolio, 275 Seiten, Preis 20,50 RM.

Es werden neben Übersichten über die Schiffsunfälle deutscher Schiffe und von Schiffen aller Flaggen an der deutschen Küste eingehende Zusammenstellungen des Seeverkehrs in den deutschen Hafenplätzen nach Herkunit und Bestimmung, sowie nach Flaggen gegehen.

Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Band 317—319
DER AUSWÄRTIGE HANDEL DEUTSCHLANDS

in den Jahren 1923 und 1924 verglichen mit 1913 und 1922. Gesamtumfang etwa 2 200 Seiten Grossfolio, Preis ca. 120.—RM.

Band 317 enthält die Gesamtergebnisse der Ein- und Ausfuhr nach den Abschnitten des Zolltarifs, nach statistischen Nummern, nach der Gruppeneinteilung des Internationalen Verzeichnisses, usw., Band 318 den Verkehr mit den europäischen und Band 310 den Verkehr mit den aussereuropäischen Ländern

Es wird hier ein zuverlässiges Auskunftmaterial gegeben zu einer schnellen und gründlichen Orientierung über die Gestaltung des Aussenhandels mit den einzelnen Ländern und Waren, die neue Exportund Importmöglichkeiten eröffnen. Es ist ein unentbehrliches Handbuch für Exporteure und Importeure, für jeden Fabrikanten und Geschäftsmann.

Statistik der Güterbewegung auf deutschen Eisenbahnen für das Jahr 1923

Grossfolioformat, 402 Seiten, Preis 40, -RM.

Der Band unterrichtet über den Güterverkehr der 37 deutschen Verkehrsbezirke. Dabei wird für 102 Güterarten Versand und Empfang im einzelnen nachgewiesen, und zwar in Gesamtzahlen der einzelnen Bezirke getrennt nach Inund Auslandverkehr sowie die Endsummen des Gesamtverkehrs. Monatliche Nachweise über den auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands

Jährl. 12 Hefte, Oktavformat, Preis vierteljährl 10,--RM.

Hier warden laufend die Mengen- und Wertergebnisse der Einund Ausfuhr veröffentlicht unter Angabe von Vergleichszahlen, und zwar neben Gestamtergebnissen in verschiedenen Gruppierungen die Aufteilung nach dem statistischen Warenverzeichnis auf die wichtigsten Herkunfts- und Bestimmungsländer.

VERLAG DER VERÖFFENTLICHUNGEN DES STATISTISCHEN REICHSAMTS (REIMAR HOBBING) IN BERLIN SW 61

Library Book Outlook

August, ushering-in the fall publishing-season, has been preponderatingly a fiction-month.

Gertrude Atherton's new novel, The Crystal Cup (Boni and Liveright, \$2), with its amazing heroine, Gita Carteret, and her love-awakening, is out. Other well-established novelists offer new works in John Macnab, by John Buchan (Houghton-Mifflin, \$2), a fine story, full of the spirit of true sportmanship, and delightfully blending love, comedy, and thrilling adventure; The Keeper of the Bees, by Gene Stratton Porter (Doubleday-Page, \$2), a story of California sunshine that is also the story of a war-torn soldier, a strange marriage, and a stranger bride; The Monkey-Puzzle, by J. D. Beresford (Bobbs-Merrill, \$2.50), in which a little village's persistence in clinging to its gossip constitutes a puzzle that the artist hero is unable to solve; Mellowing Money, by Francis Lynde (Scribner, \$2), which tells how the responsibilities of a fortune transform a supposedly confirmed black-sheep into a respected member of society; Emily Climbs, by L. M. Montgomery (Stokes, \$2), which takes Emily to the age of seventeen, thru those delightful highschool years so full of thrilling and amusing events; and, for those who approve of Carl Van Vechten, that author's Firecrackers (Knopf, \$2.50), a realistic novel of present-day New York, reintroducing several characters from the author's three previous novels.

New Western stories appear in Troubled Waters, by William Macleod Raine (Doubleday-Page, \$2), centering about a feud in the ranch-country, with Judge Lynch night-riding the ranges for six different men; The Maid of the Mountain, by Jackson Gregory (Scribner, \$2), a romance of the California wilderness; A Son of His Father, by Harold Bell Wright (Appleton, \$2), a tale of Arizona and the Mexican Border, depicting the wholesome transformation wrought in the lives of a group of men by a noble-minded clear-thinking Irish girl; and Spanish Acres, by Hal G. Evarts (Little-Brown, \$2), a love-story spiced with mystery and adventure, playing on a ranch in the Southwest.

Three new mystery stories are offered in The Red Lamp, by Mary Roberts Rinehart (Doran, \$2), which has been hailed by critics as the author's best work thus far; St. Helios, by Anna Robeson Burr (Duffield, \$2), the long-anonymous author of The House on Charles Street, The House on Smith Square, and The Great House in the Park; and The Great Van Stuttart Mystery, by George Agnew Chamberlain (Putnam, \$2), dealing with old New York, a dime-museum, and three royal pearls.

Humorous stories are presented in Bindon-Parva, by George A. Birmingham (Bobbs-Merrill, \$2), in which the half-mad priest who presides over an ancient English village-church tells the stories of his predecessors; Mischief, by Ben Travers (Doubleday-Page, \$2), a new homorous story by a young English writer who seems to be

coming into his own in this country, as he has already done in England; and Greenery Street, by Denis Mackail (Houghton-Mifflin, \$2), a delightful comedy of the first year of married life, the scene of which is laid in London.

Other new books of interest include the iollowing:

In Biography, Genius and Disaster, by leannette Marks (Adelphi Co., \$3), which discusses Poe, De Quincey, Francis Thompson, Coleridge, and others who did their work while under the influence of drugs or drink; Enchanters of Men, by Ethel Colburn Mayne (Putnam, \$5), a study in feminine magic as displayed by Diana of Poitiers, the Du Barry, Marie Antoinette, Lola Montez, and others; Arnold Bennett, by Mrs. Arnold Bennett (Adelphi Co. \$2), a study of the novelist, his habits, outlook, and home-life, by the person who knows him best; Edgar Saltus the Man, by Marie A. Saltus (Covici, \$3), an extraordinarily revealing life of this man of many mysteries and love-affairs; the fourth volume of The Memoirs of Alexander Herzen, in the Constance Garnett translation (Knopf, \$2); Robert Owen. by G. D. H. Cole (Little-Brown, \$4), telling of a pioneer in improving the conditions of employees and in providing them with education, a man who spent his fortune in promoting his ideals; and The Tragic Life of Vincent Van Gogh, by Louis Pierard (Houghton-Millin, \$3.50), a French work on this strange artist whose work has had such far-reaching effects.

In Travel, From Melbourne to Moscow, by G. C. Dixon (915, Little-Brown, \$4), the author of which travelled to Europe by this particularly dangerous route because he was looking for adventure—and got it; Green Islands in Glittering Seas, by W. Lavallin Puxley (919, Dodd-Mead, \$3.50), the result of the author's wanderings among the less well-known of the Pacific Islands; Across Europe with Satanella, by Clare Sheridan (914, Dodd-Mead, \$3.50), telling of a motor side-car trip, made last summer by the author and her brother, from Holland to the Crimea; Motor-Rambles Through France, by Frank C. Rimington (914.4, Houghton-Mifflin, \$5), the author of which shows himself a devoted lover of the French countryside; and The Journal of a Jewish Traveller, by Israel Cohen (010, Dodd-Mead, 84). an illustrated survey of the modern Jewish communities in Australia, New Zealand, and the Far East.

In History and Sociology, Everyday Life in Roman Britain, by Marjorie Quennell (9134-Putnam, \$2.50); The Romance of Monte Carlo, by Charles Kingston (949, Dodd-Mead, \$41, an historico-descriptive account; The Recent Foreign Policy of the United States, by George H. Blakeslee (327, Abingdon, \$2), lectures delivered at Wesleyan University; and Bolshevism's Terrible Record, by Maitre Aubert (335, Small-Maynard, \$1), an indictment.

Louis N. Feipel

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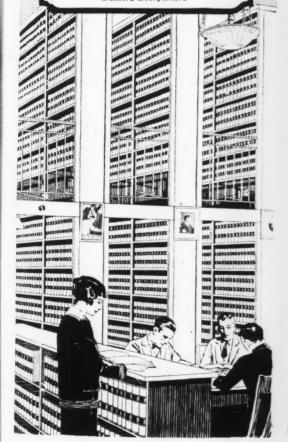
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Oregon State Library, Salem, Oregon

Multnomah County Library, Portland, Oregon

Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Palo Alto, Cal.

Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry, Berkeley, Cal. Mary Norton Clapp Library, Occidental College, Los Angeles, Cal. San Francisco Public Library, San Fran-

cisco, Cal.

University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.

Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal. (under contract)

University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.

Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Cal. (under contract)

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

SEPTEMBER 1, 1925



Package Libraries in Universities and Colleges

By ALMERE L. SCOTT, University of Wisconsin.

THE history of the Package Library Service in the universities and colleges in the United States is a broad subject. At least a beginning has been made in the collection of this data. In 1922 on special request the secretary of the Department of Debating and Public Discussion of the University Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin, collected information from the Land Grant Colleges. Our chairman, Miss Dimmitt, in charge of the Loan Library of the Bureau of the Extension Division of the University of Texas, has recently compiled data on many of the colleges and universities. Both of these compilations are available for loan to anyone who is especially interested.

When our chairman asked me to prepare this paper,* I did not fully anticipate the difficulties involved. To attempt to give in a brief paper an authoritative, up-to-the-minute statement of any great nation-wide progressive educational movement such as the university library extension service is somewhat unsatisfactory, since there is such a diversity in the nomenclature, in the functioning agent, in the types of service, in the record systems, in the content of reports, and there is even a lack of important facts. I am quite satisfied that no two university extension library workers would give the same interpretation to the information now available. I hope that an opportunity will be afforded for discussion, some points clarified, and others amplified. You note on the map in the exhibit that the date for the establishment in Iowa, Massachusetts and North Dakota is not indicated. I do not wish to infer, however, that the fact is not available, but simply that I do not have it. I had hoped to include on the map in addition to the date of establishment, statistical data at least for the first and last years for each state, but because there seemed to be no established principles of standardization underlying the reports, such

data would be misleading. In some states, books are listed as separate packages, while in other states the books are included with the package on a given subject, in some states each play is counted as a package, in others several plays sent at one time count as one loan.

I found it very difficult to decide at what stage of development we can call the work organized, the service established. Altho I have indicated on the map thirty-three states as having university or college loan package library service. I am led to believe from the correspondence, reports, bulletins and catalogs, that the accumulated knowledge of at least one higher educational institution, and in some instances of several, is made available to the residents of every state in the union, but in a limited degree in some states. Practically all universities have the inter-library loan of books established. In a few states the package library service is just in process of organization, while in others plans for a marked development are under way.

In this paper I shall only cover some of the salient points in the development of the loan package library service in universities and colleges in the United States, with but little specific reference to individual institutions. To those interested and unfamiliar with the reference material, I suggest, in addition to the articles listed in the Readers' Guide, publications of the Federal Bureau of Education, of the various universities and colleges, the following papers given at National University Extension confer-

1914.—(Madison). 1. Relation of extension departments to debating and public discussion. 2. Replies to specific inquiries and circulation of package libraries.

1916 .- (Chicago). 1. Club study instruction.

1917.—(Pittsburg). 1. Carrying charges on package libraries. 2. Education and American Citizenship thru debating and public discussion. 3. Debating leagues for education in citizenship.

1919 .- (Chicago). 1. Discussion of university package libraries.

^{.*}Paper read at the meeting of the A. L. A. University Extension Round Table, Seattle, July, 1925.

1923.—(St. Louis). 1. University library extension service.

1925.—(Charlotteville). 1. University library extension service. 2. State high school leagues.

The following complete papers, given at the A. L. A. University Extension Library Service Round Table, are also available for loan:

1922.—(Detroit). 1. Forum teaching and the package library. 2. Sources of pamphlet material for library extension service. Library extension service to club women.

club women.

1923.—(Hot Springs). 1. Some responsibilities of a University Library Extension Service. 2. Conducting a package library service on a limited appropriation.

3. The value of a package library service in the development of community organization.

4. The State High School Debating League.

1924.—(Saratoga Springs). 1. University Extension Library Service in its relation to other state-wide library agencies. 2. The University Extension Library Service and the public library, 3. The University Package Library and the classical teacher. 4. The University Package Library Service and the medical profession.

An effort is being made to secure complete copies of the following papers which appear only in abridged form in A. L. A. Proceedings: 1922.—(Detroit). 1. Organization and development of bulletins to be used in library extension service. 1923.—(Hot Springs). 1. Plays and readings for use

in university Library. 2. Extension service. Almost every phase of package library service has been presented at some one of the meetings. I feel, however, that to list these subjects gives some idea of the importance of this phase of education and indicates also in a measure the development in the interest—from the general purpose, the underlying pedagogical and psychological principles, and the methods, to specialized service—the theme of last year's A. L. A. Round Table. This year we aim to check up progress, to note the present status.

We cannot too often emphasize the why, or the fundamental principle involved in the establishment of the university or college loan library service.

I quote from the address of Dr. Van Hise, given at the First National University Extension Conference:

We know enough; if that knowledge were applied, the agricultural produce of the nation could easily be doubled. We know enough about soils so that they could give this result and improve in their fertility instead of deteriorate. We know about scientific medicine so that, if the knowledge were applied, infections and contagious diseases could be practically eliminated within a score of years. We know enough about the breeding of animals so that, if that knowledge were applied to man, the feeble-minded would disappear in a generation and the insane and criminal class be reduced to a small fraction of their present numbers. Even in politics we have sufficient knowledge so that, if it were fully used, there would be a vast improvement in the government of this country.

Dr. Van Hise in a forceful manner spoke of the university as the best fitted instrument to perform the service of the dissemination of this

knowledge in assimilable form to the masses.

In 1885, five years before the English university extension ideas became rooted in America, the State of Wisconsin made an annual appropriation of \$12,000 for university agricultural extension, establishing farmers' institutes. So far as I have been able to ascertain. this was the first university extension service definitely organized in the United States. In the catalog of Wisconsin University 1888-89, WC find the statement: "It can scarcely be more prophetic to contemplate the higher education of the masses today than it was to look forward to the common education of the masses a few centuries ago." Altho unsigned, these words are accredited to Dr. T. C. Chamberlin, then president of the University. University extension spread rapidly for a few years, but in many of the states the work was gradually discontinued. Chicago University seemed to be the exception. In Wisconsin, the university extension flourished and waned. In 1906-07, the university extension plan of Wisconsin as it is in existence today, with slight modifications and developments, was projected and with such leaders as Dr. Van Hise. Frank A. Hutchens, and Charles McCarthy, university extension was placed on a firm foundation.

In a bulletin published by the University Extension Division of Wisconsin in 1906, we find the following:

It is only a part of the work of a university to transmit its intellectual wealth to those who come within its walls. It must seek to spread that knowledge as widely as possible—wherever there is a desire to learn. This obligation rests especially upon those institutions, which, like the University of Wisconsin, are supported by the bounty of the state (p. 4-5).

The university department is ready to assist study clubs in every possible way (p. 6).

In making preparation for extension work it should be borne in mind that there are more than one hundred public libraries in the state which are encouraging literary societies, debating clubs, study clubs, and similar organizations to make the utmest use of their facilities (p. 9).

The University Extension has in its work the cooperation of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, the Secretary of which is also secretary of the Extension (p. 10).

In co-operation with the Legislative Reference Library of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, and with the debating societies of the University, the University Extension will supply other debating societies in the state, as far as possible, with subjects for debate and material and references on them (p. 11).

This, I believe, the beginning of the loan package library service of universities and colleges, was outlined by Frank A. Hutchins. Mr. Hutchins was the originator and initiator of so much that is worth-while in Wisconsin. His was a telling influence on the entire University Extension movement and to his broad vision and

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ideal of service we owe, with many other phases of public development, the beginning of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, the Traveling and the Legislative Reference Library. He felt that the citizen, as well as the legislator, should have access to the latest available authoritative information on current problems if a representative government is to succeed, hence the institution of the university package library. To those who do not know Mr. Hutchins and his work. I suggest that you read the tribute of Miss Marvin in Public Libraries, April 1925. Miss Marvin had the privilege of working with this great benefactor for many years.

The package library of the universities and colleges is but one phase of the great democratic educational plan of "carrying the university to the people"-of making the state the campus of University Extension education. When the package library service was first established by universities and colleges I shall not attempt to say. In the annual register, University of Chicago, 1892, the Extension Division plans as outlined included a library department, but so far as I have been able to ascertain, what is known as the package library was not incorporated. Chicago University early placed the emphasis of university extension on correspondence-study.

I deem it a great privilege to have been afforded the opportunity to begin work under Mr. Hutchins in 1908. Mr. Hutchins was then secretary of the Department of Debating and Public Discussion. Soon his health began to fail, but his enthusiasm and idealism proved a great inspiration until his death in 1914.

In the fall of 1908 there were record slips on a spindle for ten or twelve loans, but since the slips were destroyed when the packages were returned there is no possibility of estimating the loan service prior to October, 1908. Records and statistics were not strong points with Mr. Hutchins—the doing always in his career overshadowed the reporting.

Mr. Hutchins, as few others at that time, appreciated the importance of the public library as a factor in the educational and civic development of any community. Hence in the plan of university extension in Wisconsin special effort had been made to take advantage of every opportunity to encourage the public library. From its very conception and inception the university package library service in this state does not duplicate the public library service but supplements that service. From its very origin it has been a great state co-operative enterprise.

Since 1908 there has been a tremendous development both in scope of activities and in number of loans. At least thirty-three states have such service organized according to my interpretation of material supplied. seems to be considerable similarity in types of service. All except three of these emphasize the aid to secondary schools. In Massachusetts, the loan service has been developed in the Agricultural College, hence rural problems and other subjects of special interest to the farmer have been emphasized. In Delaware, service to teacher and to the school official has been especially demanded and hence developed. Nevada, altho instituted in 1907, the service is limited. With a population of only 77,000 for the entire state, the demand is necessarily lim-In Kentucky the service has just been established for women's clubs. You will note on the map of the exhibit that Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Colorado and Utah have organized the university library service within the last two years.

I have attempted to digest the information supplied by bulletin and correspondence. This digest is probably incomplete and may not be accurate in all detail. I hope that the discussion will bring out additional facts and corrections. I shall indicate only the state, the date of establishment, the functioning agent, and some phases of the service rendered:

Alabama, 1921. University Extension. Debaters, women's study clubs, correspondence study students. Arizona, 1913. University Library. Debaters, teachers, school officials, women's study groups, correspondence study students.

Arkansas, 1919. University Extension. Debaters, dis-

cussion groups, public speakers.
Colorado, 1912. University Extension. Debaters, discussion groups, public speakers, women's study clubs, parent teacher associations, civic clubs.

Delaware, 1915. University Library. Teachers and school officials.

Florida, 1921. University Extension. Debaters, dis-cussion groups, women's study clubs, teachers and schools.

Georgia, 1911. University Library. High School debaters, teachers and schools

Indiana, 1914. University Extension. Debaters, discussion groups, schools, women's study clubs, dramatic groups, parent teachers associations and other organized groups.

Iowa. Iowa State College Library. Technical in-

formation especially. Iowa University. No report except service in process of reorganization.

Kansas, 1910. University Extension. Debaters, public speakers, dramatic groups, schools, women's study clubs.

Kansas, 1913. State Teachers College Library. Debaters, discussion groups, schools, teachers and women's study clubs.

1924. Kentucky. University Extension. study clubs, especially. Extension of service planned, Louisiana, 1925. University Extension. Just established-extension of service outlined.

Massachusetts, Agricultural College, Rural popula-tion especially.

Michigan, 1916. University Library. Debaters, discussion groups, women's study clubs, social workers. librarians, nurses, parent teachers' associations, and other organized groups.

Mississippi, 1917. Extension of College of Agriculture. Debaters, discussion groups, women's study clubs, schools.

Missouri, 1913. University Library. Debaters, discussion groups, correspondence study.

Montana, 1915. University Library. Debaters, discussion groups, correspondence study, women's study clubs, graduate students schools.

Nebraska, 1917. University Library. Debaters, public speakers, discussion groups, correspondence study dramatic circles.

Nevada, 1907. University Library. Books and magazines.

New Mexico, 1922. University Library. Debaters, discussion groups, schools, teachers, women's study clubs.

North Carolina, 1913. University Extension and University Library. Debaters, discussion groups, schools, women's study clubs.

Oklahoma, 1918. University Extension. Debaters, discussion groups, dramatic clubs, schools, specialized service to physicians planned.

South Carolina, 1924. University Extension. Debaters, discussion groups, schools, public speakers, study clubs.

South Dakota, 1919. University Extension. Debaters, discussion groups, schools, public speakers, dramatic circles, study clubs.

Tennessee, 1924. University Extension. Debaters, discussion groups, schools, public speakers, dramatic circles, study clubs.

Texas, 1914. University Extension. Debaters, discussion groups, public speakers, dramatic circles, specialized service to classical teachers, schools.

Utah, 1925. University Extension. General service plans for extensive development.

Virginia, 1923. University Extension. Debaters, discussion groups, schools, study clubs and professions. Washington, 1916. State College Library. Debaters—general service.

West Virginia, 1923. University Extension. Debaters, discussion groups, dramatic circles, schools, study clubs, professions.

Wisconsin, 1906. University Extension. Debaters, discussion groups, dramatic circles, teachers, schools, specialized service to physicians, social workers, teachers, correspondence study students.

Wyoming, 1916. University Library. Chiefly books.

From my study, 1906 seems to be the date of the first organized package library service in colleges and universities. In thirteen states the university library is the functioning agent. In nineteen states the university extension is the agency. In one state the service seems to be rendered jointly by the university library and the university extension.

The package library service is organized, generally, to meet a demand for material not easily available in books, or the most common periodicals—the pros and cons of current questions. Not only the schools, but organized groups interested in the careful study and intelligent discussion of the many problems confronting the citizenry for solution find the package library time-saving and helpful. Recent developments

of special interest include the aid in the statewide essay contests. Constructive suggestions. letters of criticism, make such contests of real Activities in the field of educational value. speech education, such as extemporaneous speaking is important in many states. In co-operation with the department of speech in the universities. speech education, such as extemporaneous speakonly to students but to the out-of-school whose opportunities for schooling have been very limited. The guided-club-study, too, is of growing significance in the field of adult education. Specialized service, with the co-operation of the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society and the Medical School makes available to the doctor in the isolated communities. the latest information on a medical subject very often found only in the very expensive periodicals or medical journals. If anyone is interested in this particular field, I suggest the reading of the paper prepared for the A. L. A. last year by the secretary of a state medical society. Technical service to engineers, to business men. to nurses, and to other professions is in process of extensive development in several of the states.

What is this service that is now available in more than two-thirds of our states? A package library is a collection of the latest authoritative information, in assimilable form, selected to meet the specific need, whether it be in pamphlet, reprint, newspaper clipping, type-written address, or excerpt, or book. The same material on insulin or the Schick test cannot be used to advantage by a high school boy and a physician. May I summarize briefly the basic principles underlying the development of this service: 1. The university and college package library implies consultation with experts, that is expert advice in the selection of the material. 2. The university and college, especially the State supported institution, is the instrument best fitted to render this service. 3. The practically unlimited library resources of these educational institutions are absolutely essential.

In many of the states at least seventy-five per cent of the communities reached have no public library facilities. We must all remember that, after all, it is the average level of intelligence in communities without libraries as well as in those with well-organized library service that will determine the stability and permanency of a democratic government.

The package library service of state supported higher educational institutions is fundamental in the molding of an enlightened public opinion, and as such is an important factor in the maintenance of a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

The Teaching of Book Selection

WHAT TO TEACH IN BOOK SELECTION IN A FIRST OR ONE-YEAR COURSE, AND HOW TO TEACH IT.* BY HELEN E. HAINES, LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

W/HAT we are to teach in book selection in a one-year library school is conditioned by the purpose of our teaching. purpose, as I see it, is to impart to students familiar only with books as they have studied them in school and college and read them for pleasure, the professional knowledge of the skilled bookman, the sound literary judgment of the experienced literary reviewer, and the enduring enthusiasm of the true booklover. Such a purpose must necessarily remain an ideal. It can never be fully achieved within the time allotted to our effort. But it is the ideal that gives unity and vitality to the diverse subjects that must be assembled or correlated in any effective course of instruction in book selection.

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This ideal, as I have indicated, is threefold. Closer analysis of its several aspects will clarify our formulation of the content of a book selection course. The book knowledge of the skilled bookman is a knowledge both professional and technical; it implies accustomed familiarity with bibliographical aids, ability to make acceptable bibliographical lists and to trace obscure publications; it demands understanding of good bookmaking, of the early and notable exemplars of printing, of the range and variety of book production to-day, and a sense of personal intimacy with the trade world of books—those who publish and sell and review books—as well as with the books themselves. The sound critical judgment of the experienced reviewer implies the ability to define and denote literary values in clear and facile expression. The enduring enthusiasm of the true booklover flows only from joy in reading that refreshes and enriches and inspires the mind and is manifested in the sympathetic and effective direction of readers to the books that will best serve their practical needs and enlarge their mental horizons.

Accordingly, certain subjects appear necessary to the effective teaching of book selection in a one-year library school, whether presented in a single amalgamation or in several related courses. There must be a main body of instruction in the range and variety of standard and contemporary literature, in the comparative qualities and characteristics of books and writers, and in the principles, both critical and

textual, that underlie the selection of books for library use. This must include also thoro study of the more important selection aids and bibliographical guides, with practical application of their use in "project" exercises, study and testing of book review publications, and instruction and practice in oral reviewing and the writing of book annotations. There must be some means of systematic comparison and discussion of recent current books in all fields, both for the enlargement of the students' literary background and for the development of individual selective and critical judgment. There must be some analysis of popular demand, of community interests and readers' tastes, in libraries of differing type and size. There must be special and intensive study of publishing houses and their specialties, bringing out not only the range and variety of modern book production but making clear also the sequence of book history and the close interrelation of all book producing and book distributing agencies thru the past to the present. There must be similar specialized and intensive study of book trade bibliography, made as comprehensive as possible and including practical problems that will illustrate the extent and possibilities of resources in this field. Subject bibliography, the closely related to book selection, is just as closely related to reference work; it is a necessary adjunct to both book selection and reference courses, but may be presented independently of either. Instruction in methods of ordering and purchasing books is regarded by most one-year schools as a subsidiary technical course and not included in basic book selection teaching.

There are, of course, subjects not included in the foregoing summary that by some one-year schools have been made a part of book selection teaching. Among them are study of periodicals, study of translations, and the study of illustrators. The first does not seem to me to belong specifically in book selection; the second is germane and important, but within a one-year limit it is hardly possible to do more than present a few typical examples and indicate characteristic defects and qualities, as a part of the study of fiction and in the comparison of editions of standard works; the third seems of less importance and impossible to deal with effectively in a one-year course, except as it may be considered in the course devoted to library work with children.

^{*} Paper read before the Professional Training Section of the A. L. A. at Seattle, July, 1925.

An analysis of book selection teaching as it is at present conducted in representative library schools is given in the extended report of the committee on this subject, prepared by Corinne Bacon for the 1925 meeting of the Association of American Library Schools. All the subjects that I have mentioned are included in this analysis, with indication of the degree and kind of attention given to each in the book selection work of the different schools. This report is designed particularly to direct attention toward the need of more uniformity in scope and method of one-year book selection courses. It offers a basis of fact on which thru comparative study and discussion we may build a stronger and more valuable structure of method. My purpose of this paper is not to make analytic commentary on this report; but simply to note certain aspects of book selection teaching that seem to me interesting or significant.

So long as the subjects that are indispensable to a general proficiency in book selection are effectively taught, it seems to me of minor importance how their teaching is co-ordinated; that is, to what degree or in what order they are dealt with as main or subsidiary courses, altho I feel that as logical an order of progression as possible is extremely desirable. These notes must be based upon my own experience in book selection teaching as it has developed during the last ten years at the Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library, not because I consider that it exemplifies with any finality "what to teach in book selection in a first or one-year course and how to teach it," but because it is the individual effort toward a common ideal with which I am most familiar and because its analysis may aid in approaching the assurance somewhat presumptuously expressed in the title assigned to this paper.

Book selection teaching in the Los Angeles Library School includes one main course covering comprehensively adult book selection in non-fiction, which is continuous thru the school year, and subsidiary courses of varying length covering book selection in modern fiction in English, history of books and printing, history and specialties of American and English publishing houses, and selection and discussion of current books based on systematic checking of the *Publishers' Weekly*. Book-trade bibliography is treated in a subsidiary course correlated with book selection but forming part of the instruction in bibliography.

In the main book selection course classes meet twice a week for the first two months, thereafter once a week until the end of the year. Checking the *Publishers' Weekly* runs continuously once a week thru the year. History of books and printing is the first of the

subsidiary courses linked with book selection, opening at the beginning of the school year as the logical basis for the later study of publishing houses which immediately succeeds it and for the progressing familiarity with books. The study of modern fiction runs thru the last four months of the year, thus coming after a basis of understanding of general book selection principles and of the range of current literature has been established.

As I have said, the main course is planned to cover book selection in non-fiction as comprehensively as possible. It falls into three broad divisions of subject-matter. principles of selection, including apportionment of book fund and analysis of community needs, general selection aids, general book reviewing periodicals and the general principles of book annotation, are dealt with in the first division. Then follow application of principles, study of aids and annotations in specific classes of literature. In this division biography is the first subject chosen, as holding probably the most varied appeal to readers of different tastes and offering rich material for discussion. Then follow history, travel, literature and essays, poetry, drama, sociology, philosophy and religion, nature and science, technology and fine The third and final division is devoted to study of the textual characteristics of books in comparison of editions and reprint series, in analysis of the different translations of standard works and classics, and in exercises in selection for different types of libraries. Mimcographed outlines for this course are prepared in considerable detail, analyzing the literature of each class into its various forms and types, indicating chief qualities and defects and leading selection aids, and including lists of famous books and leading series. Special effort is made to have the books themselves available for examination, and there is a constant succession of class-room collections, representing books in the various fields of literature, chosen to illustrate as many widely varied types and as distinctive qualities as can be drawn from the reservoir of a large public library.

In the subsidiary courses the same effort is made to be at once as comprehensive and as specific as possible. The fiction course emphasizes contemporary fiction, newer types and tendencies, foreign fiction available in English, and the writing of annotations. Literary criticism of fiction is given less attention than is the more practical evaluation and denotation of novels in brief summary. The publishers' course emphasizes the history of the great publishing firms as an integral part of the development of a national literature and shows the close relationship that exists between all agen-

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cies for the distribution of books. It is preceded by the short course in book history, designed to give a birdseye view of the subject with as much vividness and as frequent illustration by facsimiles and actual examples as is possible within the limited compass. With the checking of the *Publishers' Weekly*, as a means of selection and discussion of current books, there is combined comparative analysis of the *Booklist*, discussion of book reviews, examination of current books, and visits to local bookstores.

In considering how to teach book selection, my first conviction is that unity and vitality must be infused thruout, so that each aspect of the subject shall be seen, not as isolated information, but as part of the living and everenlarging structure of human knowledge. For example, in the study of fiction to understand and trace the influence of the great modern forces of science, democracy and changing status of women, that are transforming also the literature of science and the literature of sociology, is to gain a realization of the unity of literature as a whole that makes for broader intelligence and more discriminating judgment. Such a sense of unity might be imparted also by synchronizing so far as possible the teaching of book selection, reference and cataloging in distinctive classes of literature. Thus, for example, in the literature of science, the principles of selection, discussion of types and qualities and defects of scientific books and the writing of annotations, would be linked with and illustrated by the working out of reference problems and the actual classification and cataloging of the books themselves. Of course, consistent synchronization of this sort is rendered impossible by the exigencies of class schedule. But if unity is kept as an ideal in our teaching much can be done to make instruction less a diffusion of detached and disconnected information, and more a process of welding separate substances into a firm and homogeneous structure of knowledge. Vitality I have placed with unity as a first essential. Book selection teaching should impart a thrill of discovery, a sense of opening to exploration and ultimate mastery the universe of books. It must hold always an element of excitement to the mind. There are many opportunities for this, whether in charting the range of a single great domain of literature, such as biography, or travel, or poetry, or in seeking to express within a hundred words an evaluation of a fine book. Vitality requires also opportunity for discussion of individual books from individual viewpoints, the encouragement of spontaneous class interchange of opinion, and effort to detect originality and bring it to expression. Our frequent and lively controversial class discussions over the suitability of some title checked in the *Publishers' Weekly*, finally requiring a class vote for decision, are always a source of satisfaction to me.

If unity and vitality stand as the first commandment in book selection teaching, the second, to my mind, is: Condense, define, denote. Broad generalization, clear and specific formulation, are absolute essentials in any effort to cover a field of such immense range, such infinite variety. For myself, I admit that I feel almost as did Plato, that "he who can define and denote shall be as a god to me." Generalization, as we know, is dangerous. Leonard Bacon says:

Beware of him
Who says that anybody is a type
Of anything. It means his sight is dim
And all his fruitage of the mind unripe.

But I have been unable to find any way of escaping generalization in teaching book selection. For our purpose in a one-year library school is not to make specialists, but to impart general practical familiarity with the surface of literature. Generalization, broad groupings of types, tendencies, characteristics, must be made to furnish the groundwork for this familiarity. If with such generalization there is combined clarity and precision in condensation of detail, in epitomizing of qualties, it is quite amazing how sound a basis of essential book knowledge a student of good mental ability can acquire in eight months of training.

It is in the appraisal of the books themselves that the second commandment I have noted is of particular importance. One of the aims of book selection teaching is to impart to every student the ability to give a pleasing and adequate brief oral review of a book and to write a satisfactory and attractive book annotation. know of no more desirable qualification for almost any library worker. Study of literary criticism or any extended critical analysis of literature seems outside our field, nor does it appear to me requisite to include the writing of long literary reviews in a one-year course. Altho two critical papers are required as part of the Los Angeles book selection work, these are expositions of the two books (one non-fiction and one fiction) assigned to students for individual reading, and are designed to illustrate the principles of book selection that apply to specific classes of literature. But we do center much study and practice upon the writing of annota-Annotations from Sonnenschein (the most interesting and stimulating examples of annotation that I know are found here) from the A.L.A. catalogs, the Booklist and other aids, are analyzed and compared, and students'

annotations for books in most of the classes studied are revised and discussed in class. We try also to maintain the standards of good oral reviewing (to be clear, to be interesting and to be brief) in the many class discussions of and

reports upon current books.

In my own book selection teaching I find the most effective and interesting medium for imparting a discriminating familiarity with current books to be the weekly checking of the Publishers' Weekly. This, I believe, is not done in many of the library schools and I feel that the opportunities it offers are not fully realized. The chief opportunity, to my mind, lies in the fact that the Publishers' Weekly record of current books is non-selective. In checking the Booklist we are selecting from books already selected by good authority. The Publishers' Weekly offers a virgin field in which gradually to develop individual powers of discrimination, intuition and assimilation of acquired information. Our students find the Publishers' Weekly checking an unfailing source of interest and stimulation. Each subscribes for a personal copy of the Weekly, and the checking of the individual copies is corrected according to the copy checked by the instructor and returned for the weekly class discussion. Books are checked in three groups: 1, Those necessary for a small library or branch collection (about 15,000 volumes); 2, Those necessary for a large public library: 3, Those held for later purchase or for further consideration. Books checked in groups 1 and 2 must not exceed a given maximum cost for each group, and books checked in group 1 must, of course, be also included in the expenditure of group 2. This Publishers' Weekly checking is made the vehicle for varied commentary on books. Each month's issue of the Booklist is fully discussed. We are eager to see if our selection for large and small libraries will prove also to be the Booklist selection, and we are also prone to find support of or dissent from our own judgment in the literary reviews and the Book Review Digest. In fact, we become ardent, the hypothetical, book selectors, alert to discover some nugget hidden away in the obscurity of the Publishers' Weekly "basement," and casting into outer darkness the sad or grotesque offspring of authors who are their own publishers. Every six or seven weeks a sedulously gleaned collection of current books is placed in the classroom for a week, so that we may compare what we thought of the books with what the books are, and this collection is made the basis of the class discussion. All thru the year this Publishers' Weekly checking relates itself in varied and interesting fashion with current literary topics, with book history, with study of publishers, with study of editions,

and with the growing familiarity with books and writers in all fields of literature.

Within the limits of the present paper I can note only two other points that seem to me important in teaching book selection. One is the value of the "Bookman's Manual" as a basic text. In its revised edition this seems to me an indispensable aid, both for enlargement of the student's own literary background and for practical reference use: Students should, I think. be required to provide themselves with their own individual copies, and it should be constantly used in assigned reading, for review purposes and in bibliographical exercises-always, however, with the proviso that its usefulness lies in the information it conveys, but not in its critical authority. My other point is the necessity of an intensive study of fiction as part of a one-year course in book selection. Whether this forms part of the main book selection course or is treated separately seems unimportant; but I feel that a wide and discriminating knowledge of fiction, an understanding of its range and influence, and the ability to utilize its power as a vehicle of modern intelligence. should be a part of every librarian's professional equipment. Curiously enough, library school students seem less familiar with fiction than with any other class of literature. They know a few of the older or leading novelists, usually as the result of college study; they have read a few or many novels without any discriminatory standards except as supplied by personal taste; but of the rise and development of modern fiction as the expression of, the commentary on, modern life and thought, of the place that it holds in any collection of literature, and of the use that should be made of it. they are almost entirely ignorant.

These notes touch very inadequately a few aspects of book selection teaching. Perhaps in conclusion it may be desirable to indicate what I have found the chief difficulties and what seem the chief needs. The chief difficulties are due to the unavoidable superficiality of any instruction that seeks to cover so great a field within so limited a time. Particularly is this evident in the difficulty of instilling into individual minds sound critical judgment of literature, thoro and expert appreciation of good bookmaking. It may be done in the case of students of unusual natural gifts or quick assimilative intelligence, but I have little confidence in the depth or permanence of the average student's knowledge on these points at the close of a one-year course. What we can give, what we do give, is a groundwork from which, with further study, experience and incentive, expert fitness will develop. The chief need that I have found in my own book selection teaching is the need of more

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books for illustration and example. A class collection that shall always be available, that shall include adequate duplication of all aids, guides, and required reading, that shall be rich in "awful examples" of bad literature and bad bookmaking and in contrasting examples of the

best of each, that shall illustrate all points of information concerning editions and series, and that shall supply a constant flow of the newest and most interesting books in every field of literature, is an ideal of equipment inseparable from the ideal of book selection teaching.

A Course in Bibliographic Cataloging

By DELLA J. SISLER, University of California Library

THOSE who have read Christopher Morley's "The Haunted Bookshop" will remember what Roger Mifflin, the owner of the bookshop, says of the card index: "Librarians invented that soothing device for the febrifuge of their souls. . . . Librarians would all go mad, those capable of concentrated thought, if they did not have the cool and healing card index as medicament!"

I must confess that until I read "The Haunted Bookshop," I had not thought of the card catalog as a cool and healing device. It may be to those librarians who are not concerned with the making of it, but to those charged with the responsibility of bringing it into being, it very often seems a storm center, around which have raged battles of bibliographic versus simplified methods, direct versus indirect subject headings, broad versus close classification, etc., etc.

But whatever we think of the card catalog, we have to admit that no library of any size can function without it, and to the making of a catalog we must bring our best endeavor, if it is to serve effectively the public for which it is intended.

For cataloging and classification a broad cultural background of literature, history, and languages is desirable, and in addition, specialization in some one field of knowledge. Not all of our students enter with this preparation. On the other hand, those fitted by nature and training for bibliographic work are not always attracted to it, with the result that often the best talent goes into other fields of library activity. The attitude of the profession toward cataloging may be partly responsible for this condition. While the burden of the responsibility rests upon the instructors of cataloging, it is not easy to contend against the influence of those librarians who frankly state that they were "forced to endure a brief season of cataloging as a stepping stone to a more desirable position, while at the same time admitting that no training is better for the librarian, no matter into what field of library work he goes. The instructor in cataloging starts with a handicap, when she faces a class that has been told that cataloging is difficult, uninteresting, and deadly dull, "a kind of hateful discipline, which has to be undergone with knitted brow and brazen" fortitude."

If cataloging and classification have fallen into disrepute, if the course is dull and uninteresting, let us face the problem frankly and put the blame where it belongs, not on the subject matter, which covers the literature of all ages and all peoples, but on the attitude of the profession, on the instructors in library schools, and on the chiefs of catalog departments, who have often let over-organization kill the interest and pleasure inherent in any scholarly work.

If it is necessary to define the word "bibliographie" as applied to cataloging in this paper, it is only in terms of the large library that it can adequately be done. It is not mere listing of books by authors and titles, as practiced in many of the smaller libraries, neither is it the elaborate methods used in the Henry E. Huntington Library for its books of greatest rarity, but rather the form and fullness adopted by the Library of Congress for its printed cards. These cards are sufficiently full for the large scholarly library, and may be used to advantage in the smaller libraries.

Now that the details of form and technique have been fixed by our great national library, I agree with Mr. Cutter that "the golden age of cataloging is over, since the difficulties and discussions which have furnished an innocent pleasure to so many will interest them no more."

The interdependence of cataloging, classification, subject headings, and shelf listing, is so apparent, that it is not necessary to urge that they be given thruout the year as a single course, under one instructor. Cataloging should not be made a course apart from the other subjects which are so closely related to it.

It is not my purpose to discuss the methods of presenting all of these subjects. What I have to offer will be limited to suggestions for the teaching of cataloging only, and these suggestions will be grouped under three headings: code; subject matter; and instruction.

CODE

The Code for a course in bibliographic cataloging should be the one used by the Library of Congress in the preparation of its printed cards, which, of course, is the A.L.A. code, supplemented by the rules on cards printed by the Library of Congress. Since the Library of Congress cards are coming into such general use thruout the country, it becomes increasingly important in the interests of co-operative cataloging to adopt a common standard, at least for the main entries. If it is desirable to make the added entries briefer, let it be done by omitting unnecessary detail, not by changing the form of the card.

The same method may be followed in working out a code for simplified cataloging. It also may be based on the Library of Congress code, omitting the full bibliographical details, and giving the necessary items in the same relative positions. The card may be made very brief and yet kept in the same form.

If all library schools were to use the same code, this would eliminate much confusion in the teaching of cataloging, as well as in its practical application in various libraries. It would be an ideal situation which would allow a student to take the first year's work in one school and the advanced in another, without imposing upon him the task of becoming familiar with different cataloging practices. And the advantages do not stop here. By such co-operation it would be possible to keep cataloging methods uniform thruout the country.

The chief need is a textbook for the course, embracing under one cover all the rules involved, with detailed directions for work, with numerous sample cards and examples illustrating the points to be covered, all arranged in the order in which the problems are to be presented. Until such a textbook is available, a great part of the class hour must be given over to notetaking, when the time could be much more profitably spent in lively discussion and actual cataloging.

SUBJECT MATTER

To a greater or less degree the subject matter of a one-year course is fixed. The subjects to be covered are so well known to every instructor, that it does not seem necessary to outline a course in detail. The instructor's problems are not so much with the content of the course, as with a logical order of progression in the presentation of the subject matter. I shall, therefore, give but briefly the program for a one-year course.

During the first semester, the aim should be to cover as thoroly as possible, the rules involved in the treatment of personal authors, i.e., under whom as author a given work is to be entered, and under what part or form of his name the entry is to be made; together with the rules for the completed main or author entry and added entries. Beginning with the briefest title, imprint and collation, there must follow a study of the different title forms, e.g. the alternative title, the caption title, the running title, there must follow this, a study of edition, series, descriptive and bibliographical notes; the title entry as main entry; name and title references; author, title, and subject analytical entries.

The second semester's program should cover the more advanced problems—the cataloging of periodicals, the study of corporate bodies as authors; independents, pamphlets, music, maps, incunabula; the rules for simplified cataloging; the ordering and adapting of Library of Congress cards; the organization and administration of a catalog department.

During the year the class should become familiar with the reference books used by catalogers, with the rules for filing, and with other cataloging codes.

It will be possible to cover a rather ambitious program, if only graduate students are admitted, who have been carefully selected from among the most promising candidates. But let me venture to suggest that it is not only service with the public that should be considered. In the choice of a candidate, too much stress is often placed on his personality and ability to meet the public, and too little on his preparation for research and bibliographic work.

From a class of graduate students we should expect serious work. While I am so thoroly in accord with the policy to make the cataloging course interesting, that later in this paper I shall take opportunity to suggest some of the methods that may be used, making the course interesting is not the supreme objective.

Cataloging cannot be given the character of research, until both form and technique are mastered. Hence, the first year is very much like the first year in the study of any foreign language: a good foundation of form and principles must be laid, on which the interesting and scholarly study of the future is to be built.

The cataloging course is not the only course in the curriculum in which form and technique should be stressed. If the other instructors would co-operate by requiring all entries for bibliographies, reference lists, and book notes, to be presented in the same form, not necessarily in the same fullness, it would be less difficult to get the students to accept the idea that cataloging is the basic course for all library work.

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I should very much prefer to teach only the theory and principles of cataloging and classification, but the fact remains that the students who leave our classes must be prepared to do actual cataloging. They must know how to make the cards, even to such details as spacing and punctuation, they must be able to follow intelligently a cataloging code. To master this in one year will require serious endeavor on the part of every member of the class, and patience, infinite patience, on the part of the instructor.

Instruction in library handwriting has no place in the program which I have outlined. It is no longer an indispensable aid in the making of catalog cards. No student should be considered as meeting the entrance requirements, who does not have the ability to use the typewriter with accuracy and a fair degree of speed.

Since every course should emphasize the principles of book selection, special care should be taken in the choice of books for the problems. The best edition of a work, an example of good printing, a beautifully illustrated edition, a fine binding, an old rare copy, add greatly to the interest, when one is thinking of physical description only. What is more delightful than to have a student say, "I have spent hours on the problem to-day, because the books are so interesting."

INSTRUCTION

Convinced that radical changes in methods of teaching are imperative, I have been considering new ways and means of making the course less difficult and more interesting. There is a current opinion that visual presentation produces a more lasting impression than do other forms of presentation. I think there is evidence that pictures are an invaluable aid in giving certain kinds of instruction of a concrete sort. Indeed, visual instruction is well to the front as a national movement in education.

Visual helps will not take the place of the competent instructor, but they will create interest, stimulate attention, and reduce effort, so that more ground may be covered in a given time.

With these principles in mind, I have been experimenting with the projection lantern as an aid in visualizing catalog cards, and have found that it is a very effective method of putting before the class numerous illustrations of the points under discussion. With any lantern which can be used for the projection of opaque objects, it is possible to throw on the screen not only cards, both printed and typed, but the title-pages of books, all types of illustrations, any printed material which is wanted for illustrative purposes. The analysis of a cataloging course to determine what can advantageously be

taught with the aid of the lantern, is only begun.

Oral discussion should accompany the showing of the cards. I have found that this discussion brings to the attention of the class many more points than can be covered by any other method. The card remains within the range of vision as long as desired, and lends itself most readily to the illustration of verbal instruction.

If the golden age of cataloging has passed, the golden age of revision has not yet come. I have a vision of a time when the projection lantern will be used for yet another purposeas an aid in revision of cards. By this method, each student may correct his own cards, by comparison with the sample cards thrown on the screen. By this method, the cards made by the students may be compared, giving the instructor an opportunity to point out any variations from the sample cards which are possible. By this method, the class may see the cards for all the books, in the problem, and benefit by all corrections. Revision does not then become mechanical from a set of sample cards, for there is abundant opportunity for discussion of all points. At intervals, the instructor should revise the cards in the good old way, but as a general thing, revision by lantern would be adequate. To be relieved of a part of the drudgery of revision is a more or less experimental approach to a far off goal.

To summarize: I would urge the advancement of cataloging to a fairer place among the courses of the curriculum, and the adoption of the Library of Congress code for all instruction. I would also emphasize the importance of a logically developed program, and point out the significance of visual instruction.

LOAN v. LEND

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

We wonder whether the LIBRARY JOURNAL would like to print this as a means of discourag-

ing the "loaning" of books:

"To Harlequin, c/o R. H. L.: May we answer for Pierrot. We quite agree with you that in the exhaustive treatise compiled by the late Mr. Noah Webster the seeker after knowledge may learn that 'loan' v. t. is identical in meaning with 'lend' v. t., but if the seeker after knowledge will seek further, he will find under 'loan' v. t. the note 'see lend,' and under 'lend' the seeker will find this notation: 'Loan for lend, though common in the United States, is not in approved use except sometimes in financial language.' We won't need the loan of your copy; we have one. We herewith beg leave to lend you a girdle of spring's fairest raspberries. "H. R. M."

FRIENDS OF LENDING.

Around the Bibliographical Corner

SOME PROJECTED BIBLIOGRAPHIC AND REFERENCE COMPILATIONS, PREPARED BY JOHN BOYNTON KAISER, DIRECTOR OF LIBRARIES, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA*

YOOD roads and fair weather ahead" is my verdict after peering around the bibliographical corner for the past

few weeks.

Furthermore, I have found this investigation of projected bibliographic and reference compilations both interesting and profitable. The future reference library bids fair to have some valuable new tools as aids to better reference

service within a short time.

Curiously enough, however, it is practically impossible to put the results of this investigation into a list the scope of which is capable of exact definition. For example, many of the works which were merely "forthcoming" when the inquiry was instituted have already "come forth." And, by the time this is read, the same will be true of others.

Again, other projects are announced daily. Hence my results will be about as representative of the facts at any given moment as is the proverbial printed catalog representative of the real contents of a given library when it finally

comes from the press.

Moreover, it has seemed unnecessary, in the main, to list as "projected" the expected and familiar annual additions to series of yearbooks of one kind and another, to the regular annual cumulations of magazine indexes, and to a large extent new editions of certain standard reference compilations. Exceptions have been made, however, to nearly all these matters for one reason or another and it is freely admitted that there is no consistency in the list at all from this standpoint of exact inclusion and exclusion. The result is therefore offered simply as a "Partial List."

The American Library Adult Education. Association is publishing a series of reading courses under the general title "Reading with a Purpose." Both cloth and paper editions are planned. Number 1 on "Biology" by Vernon Kellogg is already in print. Others now in preparation cover "English Literature," "Ten Pivotal Figures in History," "Some Readings in American Books," "Economics," "General Survey," "Appreciation of Music," "Sociology and Social Problems," "The Physical Sciences, "Conflicting Ideas in American Government," "Psychology," and "Philosophy." (See Adult Education and the Library, v. 1, no. 4, May

1925, published by the Commission on the Library and Adult Education of the American Library Association).

The National Advisory Com-Aeronautics. mittee for Amendments is continuing the "Bibliography," v. 1 of which was published by

the Smithsonian Institution.

Americana. Charles Evans' "American Bibliography: A Chronological Dictionary of All Books, Pamphlets and Periodical Publications Printed in the United States from 1639 to 1820," eight volumes of which, coming down to 1792, had appeared by 1914 privately printed by the compiler (1413 Pratt Boulevard, Rogers Park, Chicago), is to be continued and, it is hoped, completed before long. Volume IX at least is arranged for and plans advanced for the rest. The edition is limited to 300 copies. Subscriptions should be sent to Dr. Theodore W. Koch, Chairman Evans Bibliography Com-Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill. (See Saturday Review of Literature, March 28, 1925, p. 639; New York Herald-Tribune Books, April 12, 1925, p. 15; LIBRARY JOURNAL, Jan. 15, 1924, p. 82).

Joseph Sabin's "Dictionary of Books Relating to America from Its Discovery to the Present Time" on which publication has been suspended since 1892 (the first volume appeared in 1868) is to be completed under the auspices of the Bibliographical Society of America, which has received a special grant from the Carnegie Corporation for various bibliographical enterprises. Publication ceased with the issue of part no. 116, vol. 20, bringing the work down to the entry "Henry (Hollingsworth) Smith" No. 82. (See Books, April 12, 1925, p. 15; LIBRARY JOURNAL, Jan. 15, 1924, p. 82). For further data address H. M. Lydenberg, Chief Reference Librarian, the New York Public

Library.

Astronomy. The National Research Council has in preparation a bibliography of bibliog-

raphies of Astronomy.

Best Books. The Committee on Intellectual Property of the League of Nations has recommended that the League issue annually a selected list of the 600 best books (fiction excepted) published the world over. (See L. J., April 15, 1925, p. 367).

The 1926 edition of the A. L. A. Catalog is well under way with Miss Isabella M. Cooper as editor. (See A. L. A. Bulletin, Jan. 1925).

Bibliography. The LIBRARY JOURNAL is con-

^{*} Prepared for the College and Reference Section of the A. L. A., Seattle, July 1925.

sidering the publication of annual indexes to its semi-monthly lists of recent bibliographies. It is rumored that Dr. Van Hoesen of Princeton and Mr. Frank K. Walter of the University of Minnesota Library are preparing a textbook on

"Bibliography."

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Bibliography, Current Periodical. M. Marcel Godet, Director of the Swiss National Library and a member of the sub-committee on Bibliography of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations, writes that he anticipates the publication next year of a supplement to the recently issued "Index Bibliographicus: Repertoire International des Sources de Bibliographie Courante (periodiques et institutions)." This new annual which appeared for the first time this year is of course no longer "projected" but its significance is such that its first projected supplement surely calls for inclusion here. (See also L. J., March 15, 1925, p. 270).

Bibliography, International. In January of this year Dr. Ernest C. Richardson reported to the A. L. A. on the status of the International Institute of Bibliography, re-organized as a Federation of National Bibliographical Sections under the leadership of Godfrey Dewey. Certain work is contemplated but as yet hardly projected, as far as information is available to the writer. (See L. J., Jan. 15, 1925, p. 75-76).

Biography, American. A "Dictionary of American Biography" comparable to the "Dictionary of National Biography" is assured as a result of the gift of Mr. Adolph S. Ochs of the New York Times of \$500,000. (A. L. A. Bulletin, Jan. 1925). A new edition of the index and conspectus volume of the National Cyclopedia of American Biography is in preparation, to be published by James T. White Co., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. This work is also adding supplementary loose-leaf volumes of which Current Volume "A" is ready, with others

in progress.

Biological Sciences. The Union of American Biological Societies is planning to begin with the literature of 1926 a monthly journal to be called Biological Abstracts. At the end of the year there will be a complete author index as well as two subject indexes, one a detailed analytical alphabetic index, and the other an index by systematic groups of plants and animals. This will probably cover 40,000 titles annually. When Biological Abstracts begins, Botanical Abstracts and Abstracts of Bacteriology will be discontinued together with the abstracting and bibliographic sections of several allied research journals. (Cf. Professor J. R. Scramm, the State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.)

Book Reviews. A complete index to the

Saturday Review of Literature is being prepared and will be continued.

Book Selection. Mr. Carl B. Roden, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, is preparing a textbook on "Book Selection." (A. L. A.

Bulletin, Jan. 1925).

Business. The National Bureau of Economic Research, 474 West 24th st., New York, is compiling a volume which will probably be called "Business Annals," giving a summary history of changing business conditions in the United States and England for 135 years, and in 15 other countries for periods ranging from 85 years in the case of France to 35 years in the case of countries like Australia, South Africa. Argentina, British India, Japan, China, and Russia; and a volume that will probably be called "Statistical Materials for the Study of Business Cycles," in which will be gathered together as completely as proves feasible all the statistical series significant for the portraying and understanding of changes in business conditions in the United States, England, France and Germany, carried back for as long a period as the figures are to be had.

Butler, Samuel. The Bookman's Journal of London has published this summer a bibliography of the writings of Samuel Butler and of writings about him by A. J. Hoppe, a 200-page quarto limited to 500 copies and announced as the first exhaustive bibliography of "the greatest writer, in his own department, of the latter half of the 19th century," to quote Bernard Shaw. (See also Saturday Review of Literature, June 6, 1925, p. 815). American agent: R. R.

Bowker Co., New York.

Chemistry. The National Research Council, B and 21st St., Washington, D. C., has in preparation a bibliography of bibliographies of Chemistry.

Early Printed Books. The Bibliographical Society of London is preparing a check-list of books printed in England before 1640. It is being edited by Alfred W. Pollard, formerly keeper of printed books in the British Museum. Mr. Lydenberg urges special effort at co-operation by American librarians in this undertaking. (See also Books, April 5, 1925, p. 15).

Educational Index. The H. W. Wilson Company is proposing to publish an Educational Index similar to its other indexes in form, for which considerable demand has arisen and will be glad to receive expressions of opinion from

those interested.

Emergencies. The Engineering and Economic Foundation, No. 3 Joy St., Beacon Hill, Boston, has in process a continuing bibliography of our knowledge of emergencies and the organization of men and materials necessary to meet them.

Epictetus. Professor William Abbott Old-

father at the University of Illinois has compiled a bibliography of the editions of Epictetus which the University hopes to publish soon.

Etchings. E. Weyhe, 794 Lexington Ave., New York City, announces that a catalogue raisonné of McBey's etchings by Martin Hardie will be ready in a few weeks. Every etching will be reproduced in collotype and there will be a signed etching as a frontispiece.

Examinations. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching contemplates publication of a bibliography with discussion of the literature concerning written examinations.

Fairy Tales. A new edition of the "Index to Fairy Tales" has been promised the F. W. Faxon Co. by the compiler of this volume, Miss Eastman.

Geography of North America. The American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, is contemplating publication of a "Bibliography of the Geography of North America," the material for which is practically all in hand.

Hydraulics. The special committee on Hydraulics Phenomena of the American Society of Civil Engineers has begun the preparation of a list of the names and location of printed works on hydraulics subjects published before 1860 and now existing anywhere in this country. (Professor S. M. Woodward, University of Iowa, Chairman).

Incunabula. The Prussian Board of Education has announced a complete catalog of all known incunabula (Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke) to be published in 12 volumes, the first of which is to appear in July 1925. Subscriptions are being taken by various dealers but for the complete set only. A prospectus may be obtained from the office of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. The catalog indicates the location in important libraries of the volumes listed. (See also note in Books, May 31, 1925, p. 15; also L. J., April 15, 1925, p. 335; 369-370).

Indexes. Mr. H. W. Wilson desires some expression of opinion as to the relative merits of published "abstracts" as compared with "indexes" for reference library use. Mr. Wilson also desires opinions on the value of printed indexes in comparison with analytical cataloging in libraries and asks whether libraries might properly divert a certain proportion of funds now spent for indexing and analytical cataloging to printed indexes and catalogs that might be produced from the combined income thus provided. The Grovesnor Library at Buffalo, according to the LIBRARY JOURNAL for April 1, 1925, p. 309, has some thirty card indexes supplementing its own catalog and other printed sources, some of which might appear in print later.

Industrial Relations. The National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Ave., New York City, issues for the use of its own staff a checklist of new publications coming into its library and compiles bibliographies for its own Board members and financial subscribers. It is seriously considering publishing monthly a series of bibliographies on various aspects of the industrial relations question. Mr. Friedel notes that they consider the most effective bibliographical work that which combines references to material with lists of companies that have had actual experience with the problem being investigated.

Languages, Modern. The Modern Language Association of America published in the March number of *The Modern Language Journal* an annual cumulation under the heading "American Bibliography."

Library Administration, Public. Mr. John A. Lowe, of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, is preparing a textbook on Public Library Administration in which special attention will be given to the case method of studying the subject. (A. L. A. Bulletin v. 19, p. 5, Jan. 1925). Students of the Wisconsin Library School are compiling an index to material on public library administration to be found in magazines since 1918, and students at the New York State Library are compiling a similar index to material in library reports since 1920. These lists will be classified and the A. L. A. has under consideration their publication.

Library Directory. The R. R. Bowker Co. is planning to publish in 1926 a new edition of the "American Library Directory."

Library Movement, Public. Mr. Asa Wynkoop, of the New York State Library, is preparing a volume on "The American Public Library Movement." (A. L. A. Bulletin, Jan. 1925).

Library Schools. This fall the H. W. Wilson Co. will publish a volume entitled "Professional Education for Librarianship," by Dr. T. C. Tai, librarian of Tsing Hua College, Peking, with an introduction by John B. Kaiser, director of libraries at the University of Iowa. The volume is virtually Mr. Tai's thesis for the Doctor's degree, received June 9th at the University of Iowa, and will be found to be a very thoro, comprehensive, readable and professionally stimulating discussion on a question which, perhaps more than any other, has been the subject of careful study by the A. L. A. and librarians generally the past year or so.

Library Work. Cannons' "Bibliography of Library Economy," to cover the years 1876-1920 inclusive, is being published by the A. L. A. It is expected that it will result in a volume of some 800 pages. The arrangement will be ГН

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similar to that of the earlier edition. (See L. J., May 15, 1925, p. 456). The LIBRARY JOURNAL beginning next year plans to include a record of library literature covering library periodicals and as many articles as can be found on library matters in publications in other fields. This will probably be run once a month and cumulated annually.

Mathematics. The National Research Council has in preparation a bibliography of bibliog-

raphies of Mathematics.

Medicine. The Oxford University Press will publish a series entitled "Monumenta Medica," edited by H. E. Sigerist. The first volume is the "De Ketham Faciculis Medicinae." (See Boston Transcript, Mar. 4, 1925).

Municipal Ownership. The American City Government League, 8 Adelphi Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., has undertaken an exhaustive study of the progress of the municipal ownership movement

in America.

Music. The permanent secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris announces that E. Droz, editeur, 13 Avenue Felix-Faure, Paris XV°, will publish "La Bibliographie Musicale de la France," by Henri Expert, a card catalog of the resources of the five leading musical collections of Paris. The cards will measure 10x16 cm. and will be supplied to subscribers. prepaid, in packages of five hundred at about eight francs per hundred. The collections to be cataloged are La Nationale, La Conservatoire, La Sainte- Geneviève, L'Arsenal, and at La Mazarine. The Library of the Conservatoire will be cataloged first. Following the catalog of each collection there will be published an Album of phototype reproductions which will illustrate it.

Paris. In the "Collection in-4° Larousse" there is appearing in parts a new and up-to-date work on "Paris et ses Environs," by Albert Dauzat, a subscription volume on laid paper, sections or "fascicules" of which have appeared weekly since March 28th and will continue until October of this year. It is beautifully and elaborately illustrated with over 600 engravings and many maps. Price complete varies from 75 fr. to 110 fr., depending on the method of pur-

chase and style of volume.

Peerage. A brief account of the complete peerage and history of all noble families in the British Isles, from the Conquest to the present day, is announced for publication in 14 volumes thru the St. Catherine's Press, Stamford St., London, S. E.

Periodicals. The National Union List of Periodicals being published by the H. W. Wilson Co. is well under way, with the checking edition now down to the letters "JI-Jos" and the provisional edition available thru "C."

Psychology. The National Research Council

has in preparation a bibliography of bibliographies of Psychology.

Railroads The Bureau of Railway Economics, 17th and H St., N. W. Washington, D. C., has compiled a Railroad Yearbook, preparations for the publication of which are now in progress. It also plans supplements to its collective catalog of 1912. The work thus far is in card form only but the records comprise material in over 100 libraries and cover various railroads individually. Mimeographed lists are available for certain railroads and other sections of the catalog supplement. Mr. Johnston writes, "Within the next five years, then, summarizing our plans for lists of references to be issued in anticipation of the Centennial of American Railroads in 1930, and the probable meeting of the International Railway Congress in connection with the celebrations, we hope to issue supplements to our 'Collective Catalog of 1912,' which will be five times the size of that publication, lists on the larger railroads, and on economic and technical aspects of railroad operation as occasions require.

Rare Books and Mss. A circular report issued April 15, 1925, by the Committee on the Reproduction of Manuscripts and Rare Books of the Modern Language Association of America lists not only the reproductions already obtained by the Committee but also those ordered but

not yet received.

*Reference Books. The University of Chicago Libraries have a card catalog of all reference books added since 1911 to the reference collections and the cataloging, classification and acquisition departments of the Library. It is to be printed in book form later. (Private information).

Miss Isadora Mudge, of Columbia University, is preparing a textbook on Reference Work, and a revision of the "New Guide to Reference Books" which the A. L. A. Editorial Committee has under consideration. An annual supplement to the "New Guide to Reference Books" is contributed by Miss Mudge to the Library Journal each January.

Roosevelt, Theodore. R. W. G. Vail, librarian of the Roosevelt Memorial Association Library, New York, is preparing a bibliography of all the writings by and about Roosevelt.

Scandinavian Literature. The American-Scandinavian Foundation has two bibliographic compilations in progress. One is a classified and annotated list of Scandinavian books adapted to the needs of American libraries which has been compiled and submitted to the A. L. A. for publication. The second is a "Scandinavian Union List" which is being made at Harvard College Library. The purpose of this list is to help in rendering available to the public thruout the

country the chief collections of Scandinavian books in American libraries. The following libraries have already been incorporated in it: The Harvard College Library, the Library of Congress, Augustana College, Yale University, Cornell University, Luther College of Decorah, Iowa, and a union catalog of Scandinavian periodicals prepared by Miss Anna M. Monrad, of Yale University Library.

Social Sciences. The Committee on Research Fellowships of the Social Science Research Council is planning a quarterly or bi-monthly periodical in which will be abstracted all the important articles in Sociology, Economics, Political Science and Statistics. (F. Stuart Chapin, University of Minnesota, secretary).

South-Western Fiction. The book-selection students at the University of Texas Library School under the direction of Miss Elva L. Bascom, have prepared a bibliography of Southwestern fiction with annotations. This will be printed or multigraphed for southwestern libra-

ries, and includes Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

Spanish Literature. The University of Chicago Press will publish this summer an introduction to Spanish Literature by George T. Northrup, which is announced as an unusually readable history of Spanish literature with both chapter bibliographies for each of its twenty-five chapters and a general bibliography.

Vocations for College Women. A bibliography on this subject is being compiled by Miss Elva L. Bascom, chairman of the Department of Library Science at the University of Texas, and a committee as a memorial collection in honor of the women who started the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority at De Pauw.

World War. The Library of Congress is preparing a bibliography on the "Causes of the World War" to be used in connection with the abstract and index on the subject being compiled by its Legislative Reference Service in connection with Senate Resolution 399 of the 68th Congress, second session.

Libraries and Sir William Osler

N the index to Harvey Cushing's "Sir William Osler" (Oxford Univ. Press, 2v., \$12.50) one whole page devoted to "Libraries" testifies to Osler's life-long interest in their use and development. Of the thirty-nine listed several are there only because he visited them or mentioned them casually in his letters, but the majority had reason to remember him gratefully for practical help and advice. "His interest in libraries was cumulative," says his biographer, "and a contact once made was never subsequently lost. As will be seen, the library at McGill, that of the Surgeon-General in Washington, of the College of Physicians in Philadelphia, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, of this Maryland Faculty, and many others which he perhaps knew less intimately, all continued to profit by his unflagging support-moral and often financial. Nor was his interest confined wholly to medical libraries. But not even his supreme delight in the Bodleian, of which he became Curator in his later years, effaced in the slightest his zeal for the libraries and librarians known to his earlier years. Like others, he realized the desirability of drawing people with common interests together, but few have been gifted with a genius equal to his of bringing about such combinations, and almost wholly through his personal backing the Medical Library Association, which has done such important work for the profession, was founded at about this time [1891].

At the opening of the new building of the

Boston Medical Library in January, 1901, he made his often-quoted confession of devotion to libraries: "It is hard for me to speak of the value of libraries in terms which would not seem exaggerated. Books have been my delight these thirty years, and from them I have received incalculable benefits. To study the phenomena of disease without books is to sail an uncharted sea, while to study books without patients is not to go to sea at all. . . . But when one considers the unending making of books, who does not sigh for the happy days of that thrice happy Sir William Browne whose pocket library sufficed for his life's needs; drawing from a Greek Testament his divinity, from the aphorisms of Hippocrates his medicine; and from an Elzevir Horace his good sense and vivacity? There should be in connection with every library a corps of instructors in the art of reading, who, would as a labor of love, teach the young idea how to read."

His interest in the Bodleian was unflagginghis Regius chair made him ex officio one of the Curators, who meet only twice a term, but he was soon made a member of and re-elected each year to the Standing Committee, a much more important body which meets every Friday noon. It was not only that he gave the library a new clock, guaranteed the cost of the Bodleian Quarterly Record, and was the prime mover in raising the three thousand pounds necessary to buy back the original copy of the First Folio Shakespeare which came to the library in 1623 TH

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and was parted with after the Restoration as superseded, but, said Falconer Madan after his death, "he was always enthusiastic about anything that could be done for the good of the library or to increase its efficiency. If he bought a remarkable book he would bring it to us to see—if he heard of a new publication or a collection of manuscripts he would come and tell us—if he had a distinguished visitor he would bring him to the library and introduce him—if any of the staff were ill he would go and visit them.

We miss him, not because he promoted this or that piece of work, but because of his living influence, which helped and stimulated us all."

His own library went to McGill University. In a letter written in February, 1917, he wrote, "I should like to have been able to leave my collection to the Johns Hopkins School, but it seems more appropriate to give it to McGill, where it is much more needed. After all for the older and rarer books the Hopkins has the Surg. Gen. Library at its door." The memory of his son, Edward Revere Osler, who was killed in action, is perpetuated at Johns Hopkins in the Tudor and Stuart Library.

"To encourage the study of English literature of the Tudor and Stuart periods" a club was established with Revere Osler's collection as the nucleus, and a fund was given, the proceeds of which are to be expended "for the purchase of further books relating to these periods, and in the promotion of good fellowship and a love of literature among the members."

British Information Bureaux and Special Libraries

 $^{64}\mathrm{T}^{0}$ consider, promote and organize the systematic utilization of informational and library services," the first conference of Information Bureaux and Special Libraries was held at High Leigh, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, from September 5th to 8th, 1924. Previous efforts in this direction, said J. G. Pearce, director of the British Cast Iron Research Association and organizer of the conference, began with a general discussion on the "Co-ordination of Scientific Publication" by the Faraday Society in 1918, and in 1919 a Conference of Research Associations discussed the matter at the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, for government-aided Research Associations found it necessary in almost every case to establish an information bureau. In 1922 the annual conference of the Library Association had a special section on industrial libraries. Mr. Pearce expressed a desire for a more definite name than "special library" which he regarded as hardly adequate altho now firmly entrenched in American usage. "With their admirable instinct for coining words, the French refer to 'documentation' to cover the whole of this activity.'

Following the setting forth of the objects of the conference at the first session, successive sessions developed in logical order the functions, scope and future development of the special library, types of the special library and information bureau (the scientific research library, the industrial library, and the business research bureau); relations of the special library to other libraries and institutions; abstracts, abstract journals, and abstracting agencies and the technical press, ending with a talk by Dr. Ernest A. Baker on training for work in special libraries and information bureaux and a final summing up of the results of the conference by Mr. Pearce.

Functions, scope and future development of the special library as shown by descriptions of the work of British National "Special Libraries" were described to the conference by Allan Gomme in a talk on the library of H. M. Patent Office, and by B. M. Headicar on research work and indexing at the London School of Economics, while Dr. S. C. Bradford gave a short account of the Science Library at South Kensington and W. H. Dawson of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire. This latter is an organization set up in 1912 by the first Congress of the Universities of the Empire. Its Yearbook is much used by specialists owing to its classification by subjects on a uniform system of the professors and lecturers in all the universities of the Empire. It indicates the distribution of subjects of specialist study to which exceptional attention is given in certain of the Home Universities. The Patent Office Library, said Mr. Gomme, places on its shelves any books that may have a special significance in connection with Patent Office practice, or which may otherwise be of interest to the Examining Staff of the Office, or others engaged in patent work. On the ground that published matter is never out of date, where patent litigation is concerned, the library makes a special feature of copies of old scientific and technical works and of retaining all its early editions. Not far short of 200,000 patents are granted every year and certainly over 100,000 trade marks are registered. Fortunately most of the important countries sending patent literature to the Library give, in addition to full specifications, adequate name and subject indexes, which render a search a comparatively simple matter. France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and Scandinavia print class allotment marks on their specifications, enabling the library to place on the shelves a

duplicate set of specifications, arranged in class order. These classified copies are kept with a check list in manila envelopes and can be obtained by a reader on demand. The United States is not among these helpful countries, since the only assistance it renders is in the form of an annual alphabetical list of titles, which is rather tedious and not altogether reliable to work with, and a weekly class allotment list, which, tho useful for current specifications, is very unsatisfactory for an extended search backwards. A most important class of literature for technical and trade librarians is the manufacturers' catalogs, which show at a glance the "state of the art" in any given industry. Mr. Gomme commended the American "Chemical Engineering Catalog," a compilation of American trade catalogs in condensed form. A British equivalent on a smaller scale which has appeared since his talk is "The Chemical Engineering and Chemical Catalogue, 1925" (173, Fleet Street, London E. C. 4: Leonard Hill. 21s.). Periodical literature indexes are indispensable tools, irrespective of cost or language, of any special library, and it would be difficult to overestimate the value to the individual worker of such publications as Science Abstracts, Chemical Abstracts, the Experiment Station Record, and the like.

The Library of the London School of Economics is by far the largest in its particular province in the world, said Mr. Headicar. It contains no fewer than 300,000 volumes, 400,000 pamphlets and periodicals, increases its stock at the rate of 45,000 items yearly, and is open to any serious student. Fifty per cent of the documents in the library are not to be found in the British Museum or any other library. One hundred and fifteen of the three thousand periodicals received are indexed. As a rule periodicals indexed in any of the recognized printed indexes are not indexed again. It is hoped to publish some day a complete catalog of the library, which would be an exhaustive bibliography of the whole field of economics. Since the cost of production would be close to \$50,000 the day is still remote.

The Science Library is the national reference library especially devoted to pure and applied science, has nearly 150,000 volumes, and grows at the rate of 6,000 volumes a year. It is free to the public, altho circulation of books is not permitted. For this reason the library finds the photostat invaluable as does the Patent Office library.

Two technical libraries were described by their librarians,—that of Rowntree and Company's Cocoa Works at York by H. Vincent Garrett, and of Messrs. Metropolitan-Vickers

Electrical Company, Ltd., by Miss L. Stubbs. who said that the "spiritual home" of a special library is the research department, where it has the strongest and widest support to its own weak technical knowledge. She outlined the library requirements of various departments. The Economic Bureau has still to be introduced on a large scale into Great Britain, said Miss A. L. Bennie of the same company, but it is obvious that if British foreign trade is to be maintained at its pre-war level a much closer control of trade knowledge and of trade policy in foreign markets must be realized. The only approach to an organization such as the U.S. Bureau of Economics in England is the London and Cambridge Economics Service, organized by the London School of Economics and the University of Cambridge. Its monthly surveys, valuable as they are, cannot in the nature of things meet the needs of any special industry, Miss Bennie traced the steps taken by an Economic Bureau in the evaluation of information from the rough state to its culmination in a movement of policy taken by a Board of Management. The use made of libraries in business research and market analysis by the London Research and Information Bureau, of which he is director, was outlined by H. G. Lyall. The libraries most frequented are those of the British Museum, the Patent Office Library, and the Science Library. In investigating the market for a new product the Bureau seeks to find the wealth per head of the population and the rateable value of various territories; the railway mileage; the number of legitimate retailers of certain products; the chief industries with their history, present position and future prospects; district peculiarities and characteristics; proximity of large towns; undeveloped territories and natural resources, etc.

Lt.-Col. J. M. Mitchell, secretary of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, assured the conference of the interest of the Trust in special libraries. L. Stanley Jast, in speaking of public libraries in the special libraries field, mentioned the commercial libraries at Liverpool, Glasgow, Bradford, Leeds and Manchester, and the technical libraries at Manchester and Birmingham. E. L. Johnson of the Cleveland Scientific and Technical Institution described its library and its information service.

Abstracting for the scientific worker, mentioned frequently in previous papers, was the special topic of the fifth session. The methods of the British Cotton Industry Research Association were described by Dr. J. C. Withers. He said that a good index to the value of an abstracting journal to the scientific worker is the number of different periodicals it regularly

reviews, particularly of those which are not readily accessible, and criticized Science Abstracts on that account. Another common weakness of abstracting journals is the tendency to abstract periodicals rather than subjects. The Addressograph was recommended by H. Rottenburg of the Engineering Laboratory, Cambridge University, for making an index of technical and scientific literature, the material for which should be furnished by a federated system of interested bodies sending each week or month their references to a central bureau.

Preparation and condensation of copy and methods, formal and informal, of obtaining contributions were described in a candid and amusing paper by F. H. Masters, editor of the *Electrician*. The fundamental difference between the effort put forward by the director of a special library and the editor of a technical journal, said Vincent C. Faulkner, editor of the *Foundry Trade Journal*, is that in the former

case his work must be regarded as confidential, whereas in the latter his work has to pass the test of the percentage of his readers that any article will interest.

Dr. Ernest A. Baker, director of the University of London School of Librarianship, showed that the school gave its students a sufficient groundwork on which to superimpose any sort of special training. A suggestion has been made that the school might have a special Easter School at Manchester to specialize in special librarianship.

A committee called the Standing Committee of the First Conference on Special Libraries was appointed to consider in what ways the interests of special libraries may be fostered and to convene a conference or meeting at a later date, and to make a report. This committee is empowered to discuss matters with the Library Association to secure any desirable co-operation.

Reading With A Purpose

OUR town is distinctly a manufacturing town, not at all an intellectual community. We boast a flourishing woman's club, but the members do little themselves, except listen to lectures on various subjects. Everybody in the town works, there is no leisure class, except for a few old ladies who read gentle novels. We, therefore, ordered four copies of each booklet of the A.L.A. "Reading with a Purpose" series, with a certain hesitation.

Our idea was to circulate the pamphlets, like books, but we wondered whether anyone could be persuaded to take them. As soon as the booklets appeared, we made sure that we had all of the books mentioned, promptly ordering all omissions.

Then we began individual work at the charging desk. To any and everyone, who looked sufficiently intelligent to profit by the idea, we showed each booklet, assured them that the preliminary essay was within their comprehension, that the books suggested were not meant for high-brows, but should interest anyone of reasonable intelligence and education—to wit, that of the eleven books listed under "Literature," six were novels.

We have been amazed at the response. One reason I think is that the lists are short. People feel that they might find time to read them. Scarcely a person to whom lists have been shown has failed to take one or more, either to read in the library, or to take home. The few who did not take lists, either said they would like to look them over in the fall, or asked us to notify them when certain of the other lists should ap-

pear. In every case we showed them the list of subjects announced for publication.

Almost at once, we hastened to place an order for ten copies each of the booklets. All of these are circulating constantly; so many of the books listed are "out," that it is almost embarrassing to have anyone appear with a list and ask for the books. We have not, and I am afraid cannot have, more than one copy of the books, except the novels.

People promptly began asking if they could not buy the lists. With our method of accounts, that would be difficult. The library would pay for the lists, the town would get the money, and our income is small. It is very unfortunate.

From our experience, it would seem that this sort of list is just what the public has been waiting for, but they must see the booklets to believe, and have the scheme explained to them. This might be done to groups, rather than to individuals. I purpose to try this method on the Woman's Club, as soon as they meet in the fall, and on another small club of women. In the library, we have been trying it rather more with men than with women.

One thing about the lists seems especially to attract people—the note about the author in the front of each booklet. After looking at that, they are convinced that they can rely on the information given. As one woman said to me, "So many people tell me that they would like to get books at the library, but do not-know what to get." The lists should fill that need.

E. E. MIERSCH, Librarian, Jacob Edwards Library, Southbridge, Mass.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

SEPTEMBER 1, 1925



ONE great credit for the American Library Association is its recognition of the term "American" including not only our United States but the provinces of Canada, and ultimately our brethren, speaking another language, to the south. Our Canadian associates have not been slow to recognize and accept this viewpoint, and in their representative gathering at Seattle again decided against separation by the formation of a distinct Canada library associ-It is proposed instead to organize a Canadian Library Council, which would have somewhat broader functions than the general A.L.A. Council, but would encourage regional development thruout the great domain to the north of our imaginary boundary line. Canada, like the United States, is a broad country with sections of distinctive character and interest, from the Maritime provinces of the Atlantic, to British Columbia on the Pacific, with Quebec, Ontario and its sister provinces, and Alberta and its neighbors making up five groups. In some portions Canada is in closer relation with the adjoining States than with neighbor provinces and the librarians of British Columbia have foregathered, to mutual advantage, with the other members of the Pacific Northwest Library Association. A strong organizing committee to discuss the new proposal has been formed with John Ridington of Vancouver as chairman, and it is to be hoped that the organization among Canadian librarians will proceed in harmony with the A.L.A. to the advantage of all parts of the Dominion.

In the larger libraries library work presents two distinct phases, one dealing with the book as such, its selection, shelving, cataloging and bibliographical work in general, the other dealing with the public as users of the book. To most outsiders the routine technique of the first phase suggests what Mr. Mantalini would have called "a demnition grind," yet there are few more enthusiastic library workers than those who specialize and concentrate their interest in this phase of work, so necessary to make the book fully effective in its mission. This is scholarly work, demanding for its full realization cultural knowledge and training of the widest sort. Much attention was given at the Seattle

conference to these important subjects and as aftermath we print two valuable and stimulating papers, that of Miss Helen E. Haines, giving the benefit of her experience in the admirable course in book selection which she gives to students of the library school at Los Angeles, and that of Miss Della J. Sisler, bringing the experience of the University of California Library to the problems of cataloging. As the latter paper points out, altho the Library of Congress now does so large a share of this work in its universally used catalog cards, yet the practice of cataloging is admirable training for all library work and there will always be much to be done even in the smaller libraries, which demands an intelligent knowledge of this specialty. Let us not despise the day of what seem to be small things but are really very large and useful ones.

OF how much service good bibliographies may be made is well illustrated by the series "Books with a Purpose," issued by the American Library Association, and the use which has been made with these capital little pamphlets in a rural library. Southbridge. Massachusetts, by quietly bringing these brief suggestions for a course of reading to the attention of potential readers found the demand grow with the supply, both for the lists and for the books which they commend. It is a difficulty with the smaller libraries that they cannot keep an adequate number of copies to meet the demand thus created, and it is hard to offer any solution of this problem of small libraries, while the bane of "bigness" and too many books is the problem before the larger libraries. Even in the largest modern buildings as the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library and the Columbia University Library the limits of shelf room have been so nearly reached that the problem has become a bugaboo. In speaking of our national library it may be added that there is a revival of interest in the proposed Archives building which should complement the other building and in which should be gathered the valuable, or rather invaluable, records which are now scattered at great hazard thruout Washington and other record centers.

CHICAGO can now face its problem with fresh heart thru the grant, by unanimous vote of the State Legislature, with the cordial approval of the Governor and with the support of a dozen of the leading civic organizations of the city, increasing its revenue by fifty per cent by replacing the eight-tenths of a mill limit with a tax authorization of one and a fifth mills which will add on the present valuation over \$600,000 to its present revenue and bring the total, beginning with 1926, to over \$2,000,000 annual resources. Of the new money, half is to be expended for new buildings which will enable

Chicago, by the addition of from three to five buildings yearly, to develop a branch library system which will be worthy of our second largest city, hitherto held back from this development. Nothing is more gratifying than the unity with which all classes of the community have come together in support of their great institution, and other centers, like Brooklyn, which have failed to bring the local public opinion to bear upon the governing authorities, may well take a lesson from the concentration of public approval, which had so happy an effect upon the Illinois legislators.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW YORK

The Common Council of the City of Albany, has appropriated \$140,000 to be used by the Albany Public Library for building purposes. \$100,000 will be used to erect a new building for the John A. Howe branch which serves a congested section of the City in the foreign quarter and which is at present housed most unsuitably. With the remaining \$40,000 an addition will be built to the John V. L. Pruvn branch which with the development of its business collection is outgrowing its present quarters.

Two building projects for the development of the Albany Public Library system have been completed within the year. On November 12, 1924, the new Harmanus Bleecker Library, main building and headquarters for the system, was dedicated. It was built and furnished at a cost of \$164,000. The Pine Hills branch on June 1st moved into its quarters in the new building of School 4, an elementary school, where it occupies space on the ground floor with a separate entrance.

The Library has for 1925 an appropriation of \$62,500, an increase of \$5000 over 1924 and an increase of \$49,435 over 1919.

OHIO

Akron. While the Akron Public Library celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1924, the city itself contained an association library as long ago as 1834. The direct ancestor of the public library, however, was the Akron Library Association founded in 1864, and first called the Akron Lecture Association. Four years after the passage of the enabling act by the state legislature in 1869, a committee from the association conferred with the city council in the matter of the city's assuming the maintenance of

a library. In 1874 the council passed an ordinance to establish a public library. In 1877 the association withdrew permanently from the management and the library was deeded permanently to the city. It took up quarters first on the second floor of the Masonic Temple, moving when these were outgrown to the second floor of the Everett Building, and in 1902 to a Carnegie building. The service of five librarians has spanned the library's history: Theron A. Noble, 1874-1875, Horton Wright, 1875-1882, J. A. Beebe, 1882-1889, Mary Pauline Edgerton, 1889-1920, and the present incumbent, Maude Herndon, under whose management the library has tripled its circulation (379,711 last year), and opened three branches Miss Herndon, in the closing pages of the library's fiftieth report. looks forward hopefully to the time when the library will have the approved A. L. A. appropriation of one dollar per capita of population instead of its present support of one-quarter of that amount, and to the time when it may realize some of the ideals of service specifically set for it by Henry S. Learned in his book "The American Public Library and the diffusion of Knowledge.'

ILLINOIS

The Chicago Public Library has received a fifty per cent increase in revenue thru an amendment to the state library law changing the tax rate from eight-tenths of a mill to one mill and two-tenths for library support in cities of more than 100,000 (Chicago only). The amendment was introduced in the General Assembly at the instance of the Chicago library board and was passed by a unanimous vote in both houses, an unusual procedure in the case of a bill increasing taxation. The bill was promptly signed by the Governor with the observation that he was familiar with the service and reputation of the

Library and was glad to aid in extending its usefulness. His only request, for evidence of the desire of the citizens of Chicago to assume the added taxation, was met by communications and resolutions from twelve representative civic organizations, including the Association of Commerce, the City Club, the principal women's clubs, the Federation of Labor and others.

The increase in annual revenue will exceed \$600,000 on the present valuation and raises the per capita library expenditure from forty-five to nearly seventy cents, and the total to about \$2,150,000 a year. The amendment provides that one-half of the additional income (about \$350,000) is to be devoted to buildings, the other half to maintenance. The new rate becomes effective January 1, 1926. A comprehensive building program will be developed, comprising three to five new branches each year for an indefinite period, besides much needed additions of the central building which is now thirty years old.

"The leader of the deed was a woman," says the anonymous friend of the library who is the author of an illustrated booklet on the fiftieth anniversary of the Decatur Public Library. According to the story, Mrs. Jane M. Johns, organizer of the Ladies' Library Association in 1867, appeared one rainy night at the home of Mayor Meriweather, begging that he accompany her at once in her carriage to the council chamber. The Mayor arrived in time to break a tie in the board of aldermen. His vote made possible the Free Public Library. A week later, on August 10, 1875, the library was organized. After occupying quarters in various parts of the town and being driven from one such by fire in February, 1892, successful representations were made to Andrew Carnegie and a grant made on February 8, 1901, for a new library building, which was opened to the public on July 2, 1902. Branches were opened in 1916 and 1922, the latter named the Alice G. Evans branch in honor of the present librarian, who came to the library as assistant to Richard L. Evans when the library was organized in 1875, succeeded him on his death in 1881, and is now enjoying a year's leave of absence from her post. About two thousand were present at the reception which the Board of Trustees gave in honor of Mrs. Evans. Mrs. Earl represented the A. L. A., Samuel H. Ranck's address "An Adventure into the Future" had for its foundation the last half century's achievements in librarianship and Mrs. Evans made a very happy speech in acknowledging the tribute of appreciation so enthusiastically offered.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles. The cornerstone of the first

central library building owned by the city of Los Angeles was laid May 3d with brief ceremonies, due to the illness of Ora C. Monnette, president of the library board. More than a hundred members of the staff attended. In the box was placed data taken from the cornerstone of the old Normal School and historical relics concerning the progress of the library. The building is to be ready for occupancy in January, 1926. It is now about three-quarters completed.

Berkeley. By a majority of 1,841 the library building fund tax levy was endorsed at the polls recently, increasing the levy from four to eight cents and thereby providing for a new home for the overcrowded Berkeley Public Library by 1929 at least. The success of the project is taken as an expression of voters in favor of direct tax instead of bond issues, as the library and the Hillside school direct tax measure were the only two tax-increasing measures to carry.

HAWAII

Honolulu. Gains in use and registration at the Library of Hawaii have been so large in the past two years that building space and the energies of the staff have been overtaxed and the available funds proven inadequate. Books circulated from the main library, according to the statistics of the librarian, Edna I. Allyn. numbered 226,683 in 1923 and 291,038 in 1924. Extension work is carried on thru twenty-eight schools and eight community centers in Honolulu, and in Oahu thru a chain of branches that takes in twenty-six schools and sixteen community centers. A station in Lanai City, Lanai, a small island near Maui, and one in Midway Island, 1200 miles to the south of Honolulu, make a total of 80 stations served. Service on other islands than Oahu is conducted thru the county library headquarters on each island. Demands on the Library of Hawaii have lessened with the development of county library systems on the three other large islands.

Work with schools has been facilitated thru the special legislative appropriation for school libraries and the co-operation of the Department of Public Instruction and the Territorial Normal School. The Library of Hawaii is responsible for a course in the senior year of the latter school on Literature for Children. Seventy-five teachers were enrolled in the course last year. A Normal Extension Course to comprise a series of lectures on children's literature was offered last September. Credits toward a university degree were allowed for this work, and ninety public school teachers enrolled. The Library's receipts for the two-year period were \$119,761. of which \$108,900 was appropriated by the Territory of Hawaii.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

A NEW ENGLAND COUNTY LIBRARY

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I have been reading with much interest and profit, Miss Harriet C. Long's "County Library Service," and have already congratulated her on writing a remarkably interesting, as well as a profitable work.

She says on page 35: "It will be noted that with the exception of the New England States, where the town or township, rather than the county is the governmental unit, county library laws are found in all sections of the Country."

I have written Miss Long, that in New England we have the celebrated, and historic New England town, and that the township, begins with New York State, our neighbor on the West. Naturally Miss Long would not think of law libraries as county service. But in the Massachusetts General Laws, 1921, please turn to chapter 78, Libraries, there are five sections relating to free county law libraries, before the law of public libraries.

"But what has that to do with county libraries" someone asks. "They are only law libraries and restricted to a local use and a limited

class of readers."

This law makes them a free public library, and as such we are entitled to duty free importation of books—see T. D. 22079. Section 3 of this law reads "The inhabitants of the county shall, subject to the by-laws, have access to the

library and the books therein."

The first of these county law libraries have been in existence over a century, and they have been free since 1842. I found when I came here in August, 1898, that this library alone of all these county law libraries, had been circulating its books, and if that does not constitute county library service what does? I do not claim that we do all the things mentioned in Miss Long's book. But we do send our books by mail or express, on letter or telephone appeal, to any lawyer in the outlying towns. This is of course in addition to the personal loan service or signed cards at the library-any citizen of the county on presentation of proper recommendation can and does take out books. We stand ready to loan up to seventy-five per cent of our 41,398 volumes, anywhere in this county of 1500 square

Our books go all over this old Bay State, about a dozen of our books on international law, are now attending the institute in Williamstown, Mass. They have gone to New York and Washington also.

I may add that in this county is an excellent

county extension bureau, formerly the Farm Bureau, financed by the county and housed in the Court House Annex. Also we have various other county enterprises, not all on public funds however. I think I am safe in saying that the county idea is growing in Massachusetts at least. But as a whole as Miss Long writes the town idea is prevalent in New England.

I am, of course, aware that the city of Boston, and the County of Suffolk, have the same boundaries but as I understand it the Boston Public Library functions as such and not as a county

library.

If I am wrong in this I welcome correction. I think I am justified in claiming recognition for this Worcester County Law Library as being the first library in New England to do county library work.

G. E. Wire, Librarian. Worcester County Law Library, Worcester: Mass.

INTELLIGENCE TESTS FOR LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

It is to be hoped that your abstract (L. J. June 15, p. 538-9) of "Suggested Tests for Senior Library Assistant, Circulation Department" (Public Personnel Studies, March, 1925, p. 97-110) will be supplemented by a critical review by some circulation department head. Meanwhile, I venture to offer you, for what they may be worth, some reactions to the tests by a librarian who, altho practically concerned in the personnel work of his library, has had only an inconsiderable amount of experience in actual circulation department work.

. The article represents an important development in the way of supplementing the general intelligence tests, which "do not measure amount or kind of aptitude," by vocational and special aptitude tests. And whether or not such tests come into formal general practice in library personnel work, they should at least prove suggestive and helpful to the librarian in "sizing

up" candidates for positions.

The suggested tests are admittedly tentative and experimental, and there will doubtless be

much revision:-

(1) In the distribution of questions among the different tests, e.g., of the twenty questions in Test 2 (Library science) only six are strictly library science and four involve a certain kind of book knowledge (i.e. reference books) as

Hines, Harlan C. Measuring intelligence. Cambridge, c1923. p. 54.

distinguished from the [general] book knowledge of Test 3; and, at the same time, Test 4 (General information) includes several special questions on library science and reference books. The other ten questions of Test 2 concern relations with the public and with fellow employees and, while these naturally figure largely in circulation department technique, they may all be described as questions of tact or "social intelligence," which is the subject of Test 5.

(2) In some questions, especially those of personal and official relations, any or all of the suggested answers may be correct; in one case I am convinced that none of the suggested answers is correct; in others the only correct answer is "it depends" (e.g. on the personalities

of your associates, etc.).

(3) Test 3 (Book Knowledge), I take it that the aim is to find out whether the candidate knows the contents or character of a typical list of books. Therefore, I should prefer "Descriptions" to "Requests" as the caption of Section A. If, on the other hand, the aim is to test the candidate's ability to answer requests for books, such requests as "a story of adolescence," "a book on the interpretation of religion," are hardly typical (tho any sort of request is of course possible).

Such criticisms as these are, however, too detailed, and perhaps too captious to develop further. The chief and only real criticism I have to offer is of the multiple choice form of question. If "intelligence is the capacity (native ability plus training) of an individual to adapt himself to a new situation," in the first place, the multiple choice form fails to test library intelligence in that it does not (in this particular set of questions at least) present situations as they occur in real life at the circulation desk. The typical inquiry is not, "Shall I find the present address of Thomas Edison in Who's Who in America or in the Encyclopedia Britannica, or in the Readers' Guide, or in the World Almanac?" but "Where shall I find. . . etc." The completion form of question, on the other hand (e.g. "The most convenient reference book for ascertaining the present address of Thomas Edison is") would correspond fairly closely to the form in which questions of this type are actually put by the inquirer at the desk, and would be more valid as a test of the candidate's capacity to meet the actual situation of desk work.

In the second place, the multiple choice form is too easy and is valid only for rough classification of a large number of candidates on a comparative basis. I cannot help feeling, admittedly a priori as all these criticisms are, that

the use of the tests here suggested would be of very little assistance in filling say one position from a list of say half a dozen candidates. If I have forgotten, for example, how the Mc cardare filed (Test 2, Question 5) the suggested answers can hardly fail to prompt me to answer correctly; or, even if I never knew how they were filed, I should have an excellent likelihood of guessing correctly. Here again, the completion form (e.g. "McCutcheon is filed in the catalog, as the spelled"), or the true or false form (e.g. "In the arrangement of cards in the catalog the name McCutcheon precedes the name Macdonald") should indicate less equivocally the candidate's true state of information as to catalog arrangement. Again. in Test 3, Part 2, e.g. Question 8, there would be less prompting and opportunity for guess work in the completion form ("Vanity Fair is a novel written by") or in the true or false form ("Vanity Fair was written by Charles Dickens") than in the multiple choice form where the candidate may select from four alternatives, one of which is sure to be right, instead of from all the titles he has ever heard of, all of which may be wrong. The completion-form or the true or false form would eliminate the promptings and opportunities for guess work, which are inherent in the multiple choice form. and be a much more reliable test of the candidate's knowledge, as well as of the prompt availability of it "on the tip of the tongue."

And, finally, interesting and suggestive as the suggested tests are, the most essential matters are, after all, "initiative, tact, thoroness, accuracy, critical ability, ingenuity," etc. and these are relegated to Test 5, which is, of course, no test at all but merely suggestive of what one may (or may not) learn by an oral interview. On the whole, this is probably as it should be, and yet the use of the completion form, e.g. in the relationship questions of Test 2, if the questions are any good at all, ought to afford a basis at least for inference as to re-

sourcefulness, tact, etc.

It would be unfair to claim anything like finality or decisiveness for these random criticisms, because the "suggested tests" are avowedly tentative and the evidence is as vet insufficient. The number of examinees should be greater than "about 100," and we should have a more detailed statistical analysis of results than that given in Table 6 and the accompanying paragraph. It is greatly to be hoped that this good beginning will be followed by further study, experiment, and detailed exposition of results.

HENRY B. VAN HOESEN, Assistant Librarian. Cf. Williamson, Charles C. In American Library Institute. Papers. 1921. Princeton University Library.

² Cf. Hines, 1. c. p. ii.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

WITH President Sumner Y. Wheeler, of the Essex County Law Library, Salem, Mass., presiding, the twentieth annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries was held at Seattle, Washington, July 7th to 9th.

After welcome from Alfred H. Lundin, president of the Seattle Bar Association, and response from A. J. Small, Iowa State Law Librarian, interesting papers were read: "The Courts of France," written by M. Henri Decugis, of Paris, and "Law Libraries in Italy," written by Michael A. Musmanno, of Rome. There will be found in the July Law Library Journal. Wednesday afternoon's papers included one by Mr. Arthur M. Harris, of the Seattle and Olympia bar, on the value of the law library to layman, legislator, and lawyer, and Professor Clark P. Bissett's "Liberalizing the Law Library."

Mr. Stebbins, of the Social Law Library, Boston, conducted the round-table discussion on problems which had confronted librarians during the past year. For the first, how to get serial publications more promptly and with less waste of effort, no satisfactory method has been evolved, because of the difficulty of knowing where to write, and to get replies to letters. The chief solution offered was to make the state library or leading library the center of distribution, either by exchange or sale. To meet the problem of paying double subscription for periodical material—a price for advance sheets which are replaced by bound volumes, and another for bound volumes-a suggestion for a scheme of co-operative buying was made, but not fully discussed. Consideration of equipment for law libraries brought forth the facts that proper smoking rooms, and consultation rooms for conversation and dictation, and desk equipment are provided for by most law libraries at present.

Whether the Association should continue to meet in conjunction with the A. L. A. was decided in the affirmative.

The Association was the guest of the National Association of State Libraries and the Public Documents Group in joint session on Wednesday afternoon.

Wednesday evening the Association met for its last session. The Auditing Committee made its report, approving the Treasurer's books and report, and recommending that the Secretary-Treasurer be paid an annual salary of \$100 for

her work. The Auditing Committee's report and recommendation were accepted and placed on file

On the evening's program were interesting and helpful papers by Mr. Arthur S. Beardsley, of the University of Washington, on the law school library as a library of research for lawyer, layman, and legislator, and by Miss Rosamond Parma, of the University of California, on law librarians in California.

One of the outstanding reports presented was that of the Committee on Index to Legislation. Mr. Luther E. Hewitt, chairman, reported that much progress had been made toward getting this index, and now the next step was to get an appropriation from Congress to cover the expense of compiling such an index by the Library of Congress. The earnest co-operation of all law librarians is necessary for the accomplishment of the desired end.

The report of the Committee on Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal, presented by Mr. Godard, was very favorable, and it is hoped that these publications of the Association have been placed permanently on a self-supporting basis. The Association passed resolutions of thanks and appreciation to Miss Gertrude E. Woodard for her long and splendid service as editor, and to Harvard for its active interest in the Index, and to Professor Eldon R. James, the new editor.

Mr. Andrew H. Mettee presented the report of the Committee on a Consolidated Index to Textbooks. This committee was continued with the same membership-Mr. Gilson G. Glasier and Mr. Ralph H. Wilkin. The report of the Committee on Standard Legal Directory was adopted, and Mr. Arthur S. McDaniel was continued as chairman. Mr. H. L. Stebbins presented the report of the Committee on Securing the Advance Sheets of the U.S. Court of Claims and U.S. Attorney-General. The opinions of the Attorney-General are now available and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents at seventy-five cents a volume. The efforts of the Committee next year will be toward making available the advance sheets of the U.S. Court of Claims.

The President appointed the following Committee on New Members: Mr. A. J. Small, chairman, Mr. Arthur S. Beardsley, Mr. W. J. Millard, Mr. Howard L. Stebbins, Miss Rosamond Parma, Miss Jessie Manning, Mrs. Maud B.

Cobb, Miss Flo La Chapelle, and Miss Anna M. Ryan

Officers elected: President, Sumner Y. Wheeler; vice-presidents, Ralph H. Wilkin and W. J. Millard; secretary-treasurer, Lucile Vernon; executive committee, John T. Fitzpatrick Con P. Cronin, Anna M. Ryan, Sumner Y. Wheeler, Ralph H. Wilkin, W. J. Millard, Lucile Vernon, Andrew H. Mettee.

CANADIAN LIBRARIANS CONFERENCES A T the annual conference of the American Library Association, held in Seattle in July, arrangements were made, at the request of some Canadian librarians, for a meeting of librarians from the Dominion present at the conference.

The topics discussed at the one meeting arranged for on the A. L. A. program (at which some thirty Canadian librarians were in attendance) evoked so much interest that two other meetings were held during the week, and at the third meeting it was decided that a meeting of all available Canadian librarians should be held in Vancouver in the week following the A. L. A. conference.

Accordingly on July 17th librarians from Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia met in the Vancouver Public Library, Mr. W. O. Carson, Inspector of Public Libraries for the Province of Ontario, presiding.

In the discussions at all four meetings there clearly emerged the general conviction that those interested in the development of the library movement thruout Canada need some central organization that would afford points of contact, consultation and co-operation on all matters pertaining to library welfare in Canada. It was felt that the American Library Association, while nominally an international organization, is, as a practical and working force, essentially an American institution, and as to both problems and outlook has in the past afforded little or no practical help or direction to friends and workers in the library movement thruout the Dominion.

It is possible that the blame for this condition rests quite as much on the shoulders of Canadian librarians as on those of the United States. The policies of an organization are naturally determined and shaped by those actively interested therein, and it is a regrettable fact that but few Canadian librarians realize that much of the invaluable work that the A. L. A. has done thruout the United States might also have been done in Canada, had those actively engaged in library work on this side of the line participated in the plans and work of the A. L. A., to the same extent as have so many American librarians.

But, whatever may be the reason, it is indisputable that the A. L. A. has not met, and is not

meeting, the special needs, or is considering the special problems, of the Canadian library movement. Some Canadian librarians, realizing this have urged that the Dominion "cut the painter." and organize a "Canadian library association." None of the librarians present at the four meetings referred to above were in favor of this step. It was felt, however, that an organization might be created that would be complimentary and supplementary to the A. L. A. and in no sense in opposition thereto. It was felt that this organization should be representative of the nine provinces of the Dominion. The general lines upon which the organization would be formed were agreed upon, and an Organization Committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The Organization Committee is as follows: Miss A. H. Vaughan, St. John, N. B., representing the Maritime Provinces; Miss Mary Saxe, Westmount Public Library; Mr. G. H. Locke, Toronto Public Library; Mr. W. O. Carson, Inspector of Public Libraries, Ontario. Mr. J. H. McCarthy, Winnipeg Public Library; Mr. J. H. Honeyman, Regina Public Library; Mr. A. Calhoun, Calgary Public Library; Mr. E. S. Robinson, Vancouver Public Library; Mr. John Ridington, University of British Columbia Library.

This Organization Committee was requested to draft a constitution on the basis of a selected and representative charter membership. The title suggested for the organization was "The Canadian Library Council." Discussions showed a pronounced opinion that, at least at the outset, membership should be limited and restricted to trustees and others known to have an active interest in the progress of library work, and to librarians and library assistants actively interested in library development.

The following were among the items, all essentially Canadian in character, suggested for inclusion in the program of the proposed Council: Bibliography; professional training, status and salaries; registration of libraries and librarians; survey of libraries. library legislation; book selection; the library and adult education; the library and public and high schools; public documents—federal, provincial, municipal.

As the initiative in this movement came from the West, to its librarians was assigned the work of putting the proposed organization before those of Central and Eastern Canada. The first step is to ascertain whether those nominated to the Organization Committee, and not present at any of the meetings, agree as to the desirability of the organization proposed, and whether they will serve thereon. A preliminary letter for the purpose of notifying them as to the steps alteredy taken, and to request their active co-operation in the work to be done has been sent out.

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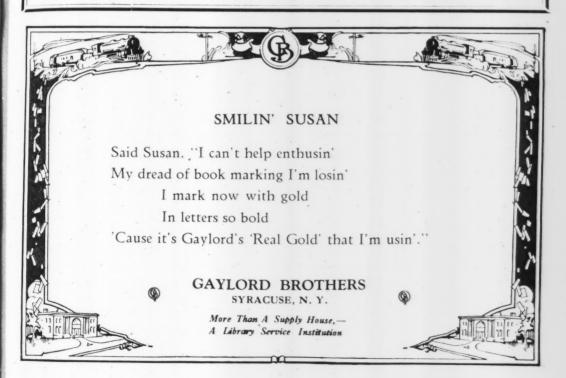
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AMONG LIBRARIANS

Andrews, Sirie M., 1916 Wisconsin, goes to the Brooklyn Public Library in September as assistant to the Superintendent of the Children's Department, Miss Clara W. Hunt.

BASCOM, Elva L., who has had charge of the University of Texas library science department, now discontinued, is to join the faculty of the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh as instructor in book selection.

BAUER, Isabel, of the catalog department of the Kalamazoo P. L. has resigned to become In. of the South Haven (Mich.) P. L.

CLARK, Charlotte H., 1917 Wisconsin, is asst. In. in the newly opened Mount Pleasant Branch of the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

CLARK, Elizabeth K., of the Kansas City Public Library appointed instructor in cataloging at the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

CRUMLEY, Susie Lee, principal of the Carnegie Library School of Atlanta, Ga., was married on July 29 to Mr. Oliver Oscar Howard at Nacoochee, Ga.

CURTIS, Florence R., New York State, for the past three years vice-director of the School of Library Science of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, has been appointed director of the Hampton Institute Library School, to be established this fall.

Hunt, M. Louise, 1901 Drexel, has resigned the position of librarian and research secretary in the office of the *Nation*. She will substitute as assistant librarian of the Kalamazoo (Mich.) P. L. for Jeanne Griffin (1909 Drexel) who takes a year's leave to complete her course of work at Western Reserve University.

JEROME, Janet, formerly of the Cleveland, Denver and Pittsburgh library systems, and for the last year a children's librarian at the Gary (Ind.) Public Library, died July 1 after a sudden illness.

JOHNSON, Doris, 1924 Simmons, is to be catalog and desk assistant, Montana State College Library.

KERR, Willis Holmes, has resigned from the librarianship of the Kansas State Teachers College which he has held since 1911 to become librarian of Pomona College.

LOVE, Florence D., 1914 Wisconsin, has resigned as reference ln. of the Decatur (Ill.) P. L., to become ln. of the Public Library, Faribault (Minn.) P. L. in August.

NELSON, Evelyn, 1923 New York State, reference assistant of the Kalamazoo P. L. has resigned to become reference ln. in the Superior (Wis.) P. L. She is succeeded by Florence Meredith, 1925 Pratt.

SCHENCK, Sarah J., 1923-24 New York State, head cataloger in the Akron (O.) P. L., becomes first assistant in the catalog department of Princeton University L.

SNYDER, Irma, 1917 Simmons, is classifying the music scores of Vassar College.

TREAT, Helen F., 1925 New York State, on September 1 goes to the Oregon State Agricultural College L. as head of the circulation department.

Webb, Florence S., 1923 Wisconsin, who has been cataloging the public library at Bryan, Ohio, will do some special cataloguing in the Public Library, Utica, N. Y., beginning in August,

WEBB, Inez W., 1924-25 New York State, has been appointed cataloger in the library of the University of Kentucky at Lexington.

WELLS, Eleanor, 1923 Drexel, has resigned from the Drexel Institute Library to accept a position in the Government Documents Department of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

WENNERSTRUM, Winifred, 1918 New York State, formerly with the Indiana Library, appointed instructor in the Drexel Library School.

Woodcock, Mabel, 1908 Syracuse, has accepted a position in the Examinations and Inspection Division of the New York State Dept. of Education, Albany.

WULFEKOETTER, Gertrude, 1924 Illinois, has resigned from the University of Illinois Library staff, to become order librarian in the University of Cincinnati Library.

Drexel 1925 graduates' appointments not previously announced are: Helen I. Borneman, asstin the cataloging department of the Haverford College L.; Meta D. Yarnall, acting ln. at the West Chester Normal School, during the summer.

SOMEONE BORROWED THEM

THE Youngstown Public Library, during the last year, lent two cuts to some library to be used for publicity purposes. One shows a boy using the index of a book; the other shows two school pupils working at a table on a "Pilgrim Project" in which library books are used. Will the library which borrowed these kindly return the cuts to the Youngstown Public Library?

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CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Winnetka Graded Book List will probably appear before the end of the year with the imprint of the A. L. A. Over 36,000 school children of different ages, grades and reading ability are reading the books and making their own comments. Four or five hundred titles will be selected from those that prove most popular with the children. Typical comments on the books will be used in annotating the list.

Several small, interesting lists, are announced for publication in the fall by the A. L. A. Two of them are promised for Children's Book Week. One will be a revision of the standard list "Gifts for Children's Book Shelves" and the other an entirely new list of twenty-five or thirty of the best recent books for children. To encourage home reading a new list prepared by the Indianapolis Public Library will be published for distribution during the weeks preceding Christmas. It will be called "A Modern Home Library." A new edition of Popular Books in Science is also promised this fall,

"Some Great American Books" in the A. L. A. Reading With a Purpose series is written by Dallas Lore Sharp. As with the others in the series the list contains but a dozen items: The Sketch Book, The Last of the Mohicans, Emerson's Essays, Tom Sawyer, The Pit, Ethan Frome, Letters of Walter H. Page, The Scarlet Letter, The Gentle Reader, The Rise of Silas Lapham and two collections-Bronson's American Poems and Jessup's Representative Short Stories; and on the way to meeting these are suggestions which will make more than a second dozen. Some advice on "how to read" will encourage the timid and the bewildered: "Put no premium on speed. Don't dawdle; but take your time. Read the great book sympathetically and in a leisurely way. . . . Read the stirring sections over and over. . . ." "Don't be overcritical, nor too grown up in reading Cooper. . . And don't be troubled with the goodness of Cooper's Indians," etc.

At the Seattle meeting of the A. L. A. in July the Committee on the Classification of Library Personnel presented a progress report consisting of proposed classification and compensation plans. See Library Journal for August, p. 660. The Committee reported, too, that it expected to do a great deal of additional work and to be able to present its final report at the mid-winter meeting in Chicago. In order that it may have the benefit of the thinking of the whole library profession, the Committee re-

quests that any suggestions, comments, or criticisms be sent to Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, chairman of the Committee, at St. Louis, Missouri. In order to be of maximum use, any suggestions, comments, or criticisms should be in Dr. Bostwick's hands by October 15, and preferably by September 25.

A number of copies of the report were sent to librarians by mail and were distributed at Seattle. Any librarian interested to the extent of being willing to read and comment on the report can secure a copy for this purpose from Mr. Fred Telford, 26 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, experienced cataloger, preferably with library training to assist advertising manager in large publishing house. Good opportunity. State education, experience, and salary desired. Address G. M. 15.

Wanted, a children's librarian, for large branch, position now vacant. Salary, \$1400-1500—depending on training and experience. Kansas City (Mo.) public library. Purd B. Wright, Librarian.

Wanted a children's librarian, January 1st. Salary at beginning \$1500. Public Library, Yakima, Washington. Esther Fleming, Librarian

Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo., desires head of circulstion department. Requirements: One year library school, ample experience, good personality; work to begin October 1. Write L. R. Bundy, librarian.

Wanted, cataloguer for temporary position, two or three months, in New York City. Salary \$150 a month. Knowledge of medical or health literature desirable. Address L. H. N. 15.

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Library school graduate with university training would like cata loging or reference position in New York City. O. L. 15

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Young woman, university graduate, with four years' experience in university library and summer course in library methods, desires position. M. C. 15.

Librarian, man, college graduate with several years' experience in reference work, wants position preferably in college or school library. F. L. 15.

Librarian, with ten years' varied experience in public and college library work desires position. R. R. 15.

Trained children's librarian with experience, wishes position. R. S. 15.

Librarian, with ten years' varied experience in public and college library work desires position. R. R. 15.

University graduate, library school training, unusual executive and reference experience in public and special libraries, would like cataloging or reference position in New York City. G. G. 15.

Librarian with several years' experience in circulation and book order departments, wants position in New York public or private library or in publishing house. P. P. 15.

Wanted, position as head or assistant cataloger, or similar position in college or university library. Education: Dutch High school and agricultural university, graduated as agricultural engineer (about equivalent to the American master of science degreel. Travel in Holland, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. Library experience: 14 months at the Agricultural Library. Wageningen, Holland, cataloging and reference. Thoro reading knowledge of Dutch, English, French and German. Recommended. References on request. Available at once. S. T. 15.

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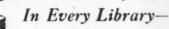
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